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INJURIOUS SUBSTANCES IN FOODSTUFFS.

A MANUFACTURER HELD LEGALLY LIABLE TO A CONSUMER FOR INJURY CAUSED BY POISONOUS SUBSTANCE IN A BEVERAGE.

The Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee, in *Boyd v. Coca Cola Bottling Works* (p. 3095 of this issue of the Public Health Reports), decided that the defendant was liable to the consumer for injury caused by a poisonous substance contained in a beverage sold by a retail dealer in a package sealed by the defendant.

Through the negligence of employees of the bottling works a cigar stub was left in a bottle which was filled with a beverage and sealed. The wife of the purchaser was made ill by drinking part of the contents of the bottle. Suit for damages was brought, and the principal defense was that the bottler was not liable because the purchase was made from a dealer and not directly from the manufacturer. But the court held that "when the manufacturer of this beverage undertook to place it on the market in sealed bottles, intending it to be purchased and taken into the human stomach, under such circumstances that neither the dealer nor the consumer had opportunity for knowledge of its contents, he likewise assumed the duty of exercising care to see that there was nothing unwholesome or injurious contained in said bottles. For a negligent breach of this duty the manufacturer became liable to the person damaged thereby."

COSMETICS AS DRUGS.

A REVIEW OF SOME OF THE REPORTED HARMFUL EFFECTS OF THE ORDINARY CONSTITUENTS OF WIDELY USED COSMETICS.

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Of the many and varied abuses of drug products there is none in which fraud, deception, and a wanton disregard for human health and even life are so clearly evidenced as in connection with the manufacture, sale, and use of so-called "cosmetics."

While no one can deny that emollient, irritant, and even caustic drugs, applied as cosmetics, have a legitimate and an important field

of usefulness, the abuse of these same drugs, because of the misleading claims made in connection with many of the so-called cosmetics of a proprietary nature, involves a menace that should be recognized and guarded against.

More than 30 years ago, Tuttle (Med. Rec. 1884, v. 25, p. 257) in discussing the constituents and general effects of this class of preparations, said: "It is a reproach to modern civilization that one should find occasion in this day of enlightenment to raise his voice against the use of cosmetics."

That this statement is even more applicable to-day than when it was written is evidenced by the following table compiled from the publications of the Thirteenth Census of the United States:

Number of establishments engaged in the manufacture of perfumery and cosmetics, the cost of materials used, and the value of the product as manufactured, compared with the population of the United States, exclusive of outlying possessions, during the corresponding period.

[Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910, v. 8, p. 452, and v. 1, p. 127.]

Year.	Number of establishments.	Cost of material.	Value of product.	Population of United States.	Year of census.
1879.....	67	\$1,201,409	\$2,203,004	50,155,783	1880
1889.....	157	2,128,420	4,630,141	62,947,714	1890
1899.....	262	3,135,017	7,087,704	75,994,575	1900
1909.....	429	5,634,031	14,211,969	91,972,266	1910

The establishments included under the heading "perfumery and cosmetics" are those engaged principally in the compounding of perfumes, face lotions, and cosmetics generally, and the list does not include the many hundred laboratories in which these same preparations may be compounded as a side line. Including the value of the product made by laboratories primarily engaged in the compounding of regular pharmaceutical preparations, a very conservative estimate of the cost of cosmetic preparations to the consumer would be in excess of \$50,000,000 annually.

Among the preparations usually classed as cosmetics for use on the head and face we have: Hair washes, hair tonics, hair dyes, shampoo powders, complexion powders, toilet powders, moth and freckle lotions, face enamels, toilet waters, toilet vinegars, grease paints, face creams, liquid enamels, beauty washes, and the many preparations that are offered as a "skin bleach."

The misuse of drugs in the form of "beautifying agents" is principally due to the fact that the Federal and many of the State food and drug laws do not include preparations made and sold as cosmetics, unless curative claims are made on the label or in the literature accompanying the package as proof that the preparation is sold or is

to be used "for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease either of man or other animals."

In only five States and the Territory of Hawaii is the definition of a drug sufficiently broad to include preparations sold as cosmetics, but even in these States no provision is made to warn the purchaser of the presence of harmful or deleterious substances.

The general adoption of the more comprehensive definition of a drug to include antiseptics, disinfectants, washes, perfumes, and cosmetics would tend to provide some degree of control over preparations of this kind and prevent much of the present-day fraud. It would, however, fail to efficiently safeguard the user unless the list of drugs to be announced on the label were at the same time extended to include the many poisonous drugs that are at the present time falsely labeled "harmless."

As an illustration of the fraudulent practices existing in connection with the manufacture and sale of toilet preparations it will suffice to quote the following from recent reports of chemists in charge of State laboratories:

Barnard, H. E. (Rep. Indiana Bd. Health, 1912, 1914, p. 455): Eighty-one samples of preparations used as hair tonics, skin foods, cold creams, mouth washes, and lotions of varying character were examined. Thirty of the samples were classed as illegal. Seven contained methyl or wood alcohol.

Newcomb, George D. (Proc. Iowa Pharm. Assoc., 1914, p. 28): Of the 66 toilet preparations examined 20 contained methyl alcohol. Among the toilet preparations were the following: Egg shampoo, hair tonics, bay rum, witch-hazel, toilet waters, Florida water, and perfume.

The dangerous character of wood alcohol is so well established that it would appear almost incredible that anyone would dare offer a preparation containing it for use on the human body. A recent editorial on the subject (*J. Am. M. Assoc.* 1914, v. 62, p. 538-539) asserts that nearly a thousand cases of poisoning attributed to wood alcohol have been reported in the literature since 1893. Many State laws, however, specifically permit its use in preparations designed for external application, and even in States in which such use is illegal it is difficult to secure the conviction of persons selling preparations containing it.

Wood alcohol is, however, but one of the many poisonous drugs that have been found in so-called "cosmetics." Many writers and investigators have from time to time called attention to the possible harmful effects of preparations that are sold as beautifying agents, but up to the present time the problems involved have not been given the attention they properly deserve.

Of the potent drugs of a possibly harmful nature that are used in so-called "hair restoratives" it will suffice to mention: Lead acetate, silver nitrate, paraphenylene diamine and resorcin.

The beauty washes and face enamels contain an even more impressive array of dangerously potent drugs, including: Flake white, or lead carbonate; diachylon, or lead plaster; corrosive sublimate, or mercuric chloride; calomel, or mercurous chloride; white precipitate, or ammoniated mercury; pearl white, or bismuth subnitrate; zinc white, or zinc oxide; Chinese white, or commercial zinc oxide; zinc soap, or zinc stearate.

The first of the above list, the ordinary white lead of commerce, is also known as body white, silver white, Dutch white, French white, London white, Roman white, and China white. It is generally recognized as the most common cause of industrial lead poisoning, the prevention or possible abolition of which is attracting the attention of scientists in all parts of the world. No less than 15 States have enacted laws requiring the systematic reporting of occupational intoxications, and in an even larger number of States laws are in force which are designed to prevent or at least to reduce the number of cases of industrial poisonings.

Despite the amount of time that has been devoted to the study of industrial poisons, our knowledge of the various problems involved is even now incomplete and the ultimate effect of the subacute or chronic form of poisoning by salts of the heavy metals on the morbidity and mortality of those afflicted is as yet a fertile field for investigation. Enough is known, however, to show that the list of industrial poisons is a long one and that the various salts of the heavy metals are among the more harmful of these many poisons.

To the toxicologist it must appear strange that, notwithstanding the fact that the toxicity of the so-called heavy metals and their salts is well recognized, many of these substances are offered and are widely sold as cosmetics with the claim that the preparations containing them are absolutely harmless.

The absorbability of the salts of the heavy metals and their toxic properties when absorbed have been known for many years. It has also long since been recognized that females are more susceptible to plumbism than males. This is thought to be due to the harmful effects of lead upon the blood and the blood-making organs of the body and the greater dependence of females on a normal blood supply. For this same reason, no doubt, young women are more susceptible to plumbism than are those more advanced in years.

In both sexes and at all ages, however, the nature of the injury done makes cases of poisoning by any of the salts of lead difficult to recognize, more particularly as the obtainable history is at times misleading.

Robinson (J. Am. M. Assoc. 1915, v. 64, p. 814-815) reports two cases of lead intoxication due to skin absorption from a cosmetic. He expresses the belief that many cases of general nervous debility, some of insanity, and perhaps some of paralysis are caused by the use of cosmetics containing lead. Many of the vague and little understood abdominal pains of women are due to this cause and abdominal sections have been done because of lead colic.

Sante (J. Am. M. Assoc. 1915, v. 64, p. 1573-1574), in reporting two additional cases of lead neuritis from cosmetics, expresses the belief that out of the thousands of girls who use preparations containing lead there must be many cases in which the untoward effects are not readily recognized as being due to lead poisoning and which are consequently overlooked. The relative infrequency with which lead poisoning is diagnosed in women leads one to believe that it must be often overlooked.

Early in the nineteenth century it was asserted that a zinc dyscrasia analogous to a chronic lead poisoning may be produced either by the frequent use of medicinal doses of the agent, by the inhalation of zinc fumes, or by the absorption of salts of the metal through the unbroken skin.

While observers have differed in their opinions regarding the toxic properties of zinc and its salts, it is now definitely established that occupational brass poisoning or brass founders' ague is due to the zinc that is present in the mixture and that the several salts of zinc may produce a form of intoxication simulating that caused by the salts of lead.

It has been claimed by some that patients suffering from zinc poisoning are even more subject to a general progressive muscular atrophy than are those suffering from lead poisoning and that the gastrointestinal symptoms as well as the nervous symptoms are equally severe.

Acute, subacute, and chronic poisonings by the several salts of mercury are more readily induced than are the corresponding intoxications by lead and zinc. Salivation, accompanied by torturing cramps and nausea, has been caused by the local use of calomel and other insoluble salts of mercury and also by weak solutions of mercuric chloride.

Hydrargyria, or mercury intoxication, begins usually with salivation, accompanied by redness and swelling of the gums, and is followed by stomatitis, diarrhea, and a marked disturbance of the central nervous system.

The very common occurrence of mercuric chloride or corrosive sublimate in the moth and freckle lotions sold at the present time is deserving of special attention.

Mercuric chloride is an efficient local irritant, and properly used will destroy the outer layers of the skin, and in this way remove moths and freckles. It is, however, as noted above, also a systemic poison that may be absorbed through the unbroken skin in sufficient quantities to cause a chronic, or even a subacute, form of mercurial intoxication. Used on an open sore or on abnormal skin it may cause acute and even fatal poisoning.

The insoluble salts of bismuth were long supposed to be comparatively innocuous, but their more recent use in connection with X-ray examinations of fistulous tracts has shown that they may have toxic properties.

When insoluble bismuth salts are brought into contact with open wounds soluble compounds are produced that are toxic in character, producing symptoms similar in nature to those characteristic of mercurial intoxication.

Tuttle (*Med. Rec.*, 1884, v. 25, p. 258) reports having come in contact with five cases of poisoning by cosmetics, in which the toxic agent was undoubtedly an insoluble salt of bismuth. The characteristic symptom was clamminess of the skin, accompanied by nausea and spasms, differing in degree only from those of lead, mercury, and zinc.

Even the salts of magnesium are not without possibilities for harm. Meltzer and Auer have shown that when introduced into the circulation, magnesium salts are highly toxic and may produce kidney lesions, as well as profound respiratory disturbances, and even death, in warm-blooded animals. Whether or no these substances can be absorbed through the unbroken skin has as yet not been demonstrated, but the use of insoluble compounds of magnesia in dusting powders on open wounds or broken skin is not to be recommended, nor is the long continued use of any of the now widely advertised lotions containing magnesium sulphate or Epsom salt advisable.

The latter preparations serve very well to show the gullability of that portion of the public that is desirous of improving its facial appearance. As Epsom salt, magnesium sulphate can usually be purchased for 5 cents a pound, while in the form of any one of the popular skin or wrinkle lotions it is sold at the rate of from \$2 to \$4 a pound.

Paraphenylene diamine is an anilino derivative, which by oxidation becomes black or brown. The poisonous qualities of this chemical are well known. A number of cases of poisoning from the use of the compound as a hair stain and even from wearing hose dyed with this chemical have been reported.

Resorcin is one of the frequently occurring constituents of hair tonics. In common with other coal-tar derivatives, it is highly

toxic, because of the production of methemoglobin. Some persons are particularly susceptible to its influence and many cases of collapse and even death from the external use of resorcin are on record.

In conclusion it may be worth while to quote from some of the published analyses of cosmetics to demonstrate the dangerous character of many of these preparations and the fraudulent nature of others.

More than 40 years ago (*Am. J. Pharm.* 1870, v. 42, p. 362) C. F. Chandler, in a report stated that of 16 hair tonics, washes, and restoratives analyzed 15 contained lead, generally in the form of acetate; the remaining preparation contained silver nitrate. Of the 16 preparations reported on by Chandler in 1870, 8 are still sold and 2 were recently examined by Street (*Rep. Connecticut Agric. Exper. Sta.* 1914, p. 281-291). One of these preparations now contains approximately twice the amount of lead found by Chandler and the other has been converted into a sulphur-containing preparation with the active ingredients enumerated on the label. Of the remaining 4 hair restorers examined by Street, 2 contained lead, 1 silver nitrate, and 1 paraphenylenediamine, the poisonous coal-tar dye referred to above.

Chandler, in the report previously quoted, states that of 6 lotions or washes examined, only 1 contained lead or other injurious metals. This preparation, a moth and freckle lotion, contained both mercury and zinc and is still being sold. Street, in the more recent report, found that out of 7 preparations for the removal of freckles, 4 depended chiefly on the action of mercuric chloride, 1 contained mercuric chloride and lead and 2 contained ammoniated mercury or white precipitate.

Chandler, in 1870, found that 3 of the 7 face enamels examined at that time contained zinc oxide, 3 contained lead carbonate and 1 calcium carbonate. Tuttle (*Med. Rec.* 1884, v. 25, p. 257) found that 3 of the 8 face enamels examined by him contained lead carbonate, 1 contained calomel, 2 contained zinc oxide, and 2 contained zinc oxide and calcium carbonate.

It may be said that many of the so-called beauty lotions and toilet powders are primarily fraudulent in that their efficiency may be questioned and the retail price of any one of this type of preparation is out of all proportion to the actual value of its components. Thus Street, in the recent Report of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, enumerates no less than 5 preparations for the removal of wrinkles which were found to consist chiefly of commercial Epsom salt.

An even more recent illustration of deliberate fraud practiced in connection with the sale of toilet powders is to be found in a paper

by C. H. LaWall (Am. J. Pharm. 1915, v. 87, pp. 293-299). Of 16 samples of rice powder examined, but 2 were genuine and only 6 contained rice starch at all. In 8 of the samples, corn starch was used in place of the more expensive rice starch, and in 2 samples no starch of any kind was present, the constituents being wholly of a mineral origin. Talc was present in 13 of the 16 samples referred to.

The composition of the several samples is well shown by the following table:

Table showing the per cent composition of 16 samples of rice powder, or "poudre de riz," examined by La Wall.

Number of sample.	Rice flour.	Corn starch.	Talc.	Zinc oxide.	Chalk.	Bismuth sub-nitrate.
1.....		100				
2.....	50		40	10		
3.....		17	70		13	
4.....		50	25		25	
5.....		7	93			
6.....	25		60	15		
7.....	18		70		12	
8.....			75	25		
9.....		90	7	2		
10.....		90	7	2		1
11.....		62	38			
12.....			67	33		
13.....		62	38			
14.....	100					
15.....	100					
16.....	50		25	25		

From a study of the available data it may be concluded that—

The poisonous nature of wood alcohol, in all of its several forms, is so well established that its presence in cosmetics or other preparations for external use on the human body should be prohibited by law.

Salts of the heavy metals, particularly salts of lead, zinc, mercury, and bismuth, may be absorbed from cosmetic preparations and produce their characteristic constitutional effects.

Women are more susceptible to these several intoxications than men, and the resulting symptom complex is more likely to be overlooked or mistaken for a natural physiological disturbance.

Cosmetics, as ordinarily used, tend to clog the pores or irritate the skin and are thus likely to interfere with the normal, healthy action of that organ.

To prevent serious intoxications and to preclude obvious deception and fraud, cosmetics should be classed as drugs and proprietary preparations sold as cosmetics should be required to state on the label the name of any poisonous ingredient that may be contained therein.

LUNG CAPACITY OF CHILDREN.

SPIROMETER TESTS OF 1,618 WHITE SCHOOL CHILDREN (751 BOYS, 867 GIRLS) IN THE CITY OF X.¹

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Of the white school children of the city of X, dry-spirometer tests (for lung capacity or "vital capacity") are available for 1,618 pupils (751 boys, 867 girls) from 6 to 17.75 years old, inclusive.

Each child was given three trials, and the highest record was taken for final summary. The tabulations were made by sex, by quarter years that are then summarized by total years, and by sanitary conditions of the home as respects presence of a privy (Group P), presence of sewer connection but no privy (Group S), and homes of unknown sanitation (Group U).

White Boys.

Of 751 white boys for whom the results of spirometer tests are comparable, 583 belong to Group S, 110 to Group P, and 58 to Group U.

Average spirometer tests for total year periods.—There is an annual average increase in the lung capacity from 6 years to 17 years, and this increase becomes especially marked from 14 to 16 years. The conditions are shown on Chart 1.

Of the 12 total year periods from 6 to 17, inclusive (chart 2), the boys of group S excelled those of group P in 8 periods, and in 4 periods the boys of group P excelled those of group S.

Average for quarter-year periods.—In 23 quarter-year periods group S excelled, in 14 periods group P excelled, and 11 periods could not be compared. In some instances the groups were reduced to very small numbers.

White Girls.

Of 867 white girls for whom the results of spirometer tests are comparable, 660 belong to group S, 166 to group P, and 41 to group U.

Average spirometer tests for total year periods.—As shown on chart 1, there is an increase in the lung capacity from 6 to 17 years. This increase shows an irregularity at 8 and 11 years, but is fairly uniform up to 13 years. From 14 to 17 years there is a marked decrease of the increase.

In 7 total year periods group S distinctly excelled group P, in 5 total year periods group P excelled group S, but in 2 of these periods the excess in favor of P was slight.

¹ For other articles on the school children of the city of X, see Public Health Reports as follows: Difficulties in obtaining ages, v. 30 (5), Jan. 29, pp. 310-311; Zooparasitic Infections, v. 30 (27), July 2, 1915, pp. 1991-2002; School Grades, v. 30 (28), 1915, pp. 2060-2067; Tobacco and snuff, v. 30 (40), Oct. 1, 1915, pp. 2926-2928; Heights and Weights, v. 30 (41), Oct. 8, 1915, pp. 2997-3003.

TABLE 1.—Average, minimum, and maximum lung capacity (vital capacity), as measured in cubic centimeters with dry spirometer, of 751 white boys and 867 girls 6 to 17.75 years old, inclusive, summarized in total year periods and sanitary groups.

[P=children from homes provided with a privy; S=children from homes with sewer connection but without a privy; U=home sanitation unknown; T=total of P, S, and U.]

Age.	Spirometer in cubic centimeters.							
	751 boys.				867 girls.			
	Number of pupils.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Number of pupils.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.
6 years, S.....	26	1,015.39	640	1,520	30	849.33	400	1,360
6 years, P.....	5	1,232.00	800	1,440	5	896.00	800	1,120
6 years, U.....	1	1,120.00	1,120	1,120	1	800.00	800	800
T.....	32	1,052.50	640	1,520	36	854.44	400	1,360
7 years, S.....	57	1,226.32	720	1,760	41	1,075.12	640	1,760
7 years, P.....	14	1,137.14	640	1,600	15	1,120.00	720	1,520
7 years, U.....	4	1,180.00	1,120	1,360	6	1,173.33	1,040	1,360
T.....	75	1,207.20	640	1,760	62	1,093.48	640	1,760
8 years, S.....	64	1,390.63	640	2,000	46	1,208.70	800	1,680
8 years, P.....	14	1,205.71	640	1,680	15	1,056.00	640	1,520
8 years, U.....	2	1,320.00	1,280	1,360	2	1,280.00	1,040	1,680
T.....	80	1,356.50	640	2,000	63	1,177.14	640	1,680
9 years, S.....	75	1,461.33	720	2,240	56	1,281.42	800	2,080
9 years, P.....	13	1,415.38	1,040	2,000	21	1,436.19	800	1,920
9 years, U.....	5	1,344.00	800	1,840	6	1,280.00	1,040	1,760
T.....	93	1,448.60	720	2,240	83	1,320.48	800	2,080
10 years, S.....	77	1,697.66	640	2,400	72	1,508.89	880	2,400
10 years, P.....	12	1,486.67	800	1,920	20	1,444.00	1,040	1,920
10 years, U.....	9	1,582.22	1,040	2,000	2	1,520.00	1,440	1,600
T.....	98	1,661.22	640	2,400	94	1,495.32	880	2,400
11 years, S.....	56	1,833.21	1,200	3,040	65	1,636.91	1,040	2,320
11 years, P.....	21	1,672.38	1,040	2,480	17	1,487.05	960	2,320
11 years, U.....	5	1,808.00	1,360	2,080	3	1,786.67	1,440	2,240
T.....	82	1,789.27	1,040	3,040	85	1,612.23	960	2,320
12 years, S.....	53	2,052.83	1,440	2,880	59	1,865.76	1,200	2,960
12 years, P.....	11	1,905.45	1,360	2,720	16	1,875.00	1,280	2,480
12 years, U.....	7	2,217.14	1,440	3,760	5	2,000.00	1,760	2,400
T.....	71	2,046.20	1,360	3,760	80	1,876.00	1,200	2,960
13 years, S.....	55	2,144.73	1,600	3,520	74	2,151.35	1,440	3,040
13 years, P.....	8	2,410.00	1,840	3,200	18	2,013.33	1,280	2,800
13 years, U.....	3	2,933.33	2,160	3,520	2	2,040.00	2,000	2,080
T.....	66	2,253.63	1,600	3,520	94	2,122.55	1,280	3,040
14 years, S.....	36	2,500.00	1,520	3,520	68	2,181.47	800	3,200
14 years, P.....	4	2,775.00	1,760	4,320	20	2,188.00	1,440	2,640
14 years, U.....	9	2,484.44	1,820	3,680	5	3,024.00	1,360	3,040
T.....	49	2,520.41	1,520	4,320	93	2,228.17	800	3,200
15 years, S.....	41	2,926.83	1,840	3,840	58	2,306.21	1,360	3,240
15 years, P.....	4	2,720.00	2,000	3,440	13	2,172.31	1,280	2,800
15 years, U.....	10	2,839.00	1,920	4,160	3	2,426.67	2,240	2,560
T.....	55	2,895.81	1,840	4,160	74	2,287.57	1,280	3,240
16 years, S.....	30	3,334.67	1,840	4,880	60	2,422.67	1,520	3,200
16 years, P.....	2	2,880.00	2,880	2,880	5	2,288.00	1,760	2,560
16 years, U.....	1	2,000.00	2,000	2,000	5	2,032.00	1,600	2,320
T.....	33	3,266.66	1,840	4,880	70	2,383.14	1,520	3,200
17 years, S.....	13	3,353.85	2,240	4,880	31	2,400.00	1,760	3,360
17 years, P.....	2	3,720.00	3,440	4,000	1	2,320.00	2,320	2,320
17 years, U.....	2	4,240.00	4,000	4,480	1	3,200.00	3,200	3,200
T.....	17	3,501.18	2,240	4,880	33	2,421.82	1,760	3,360

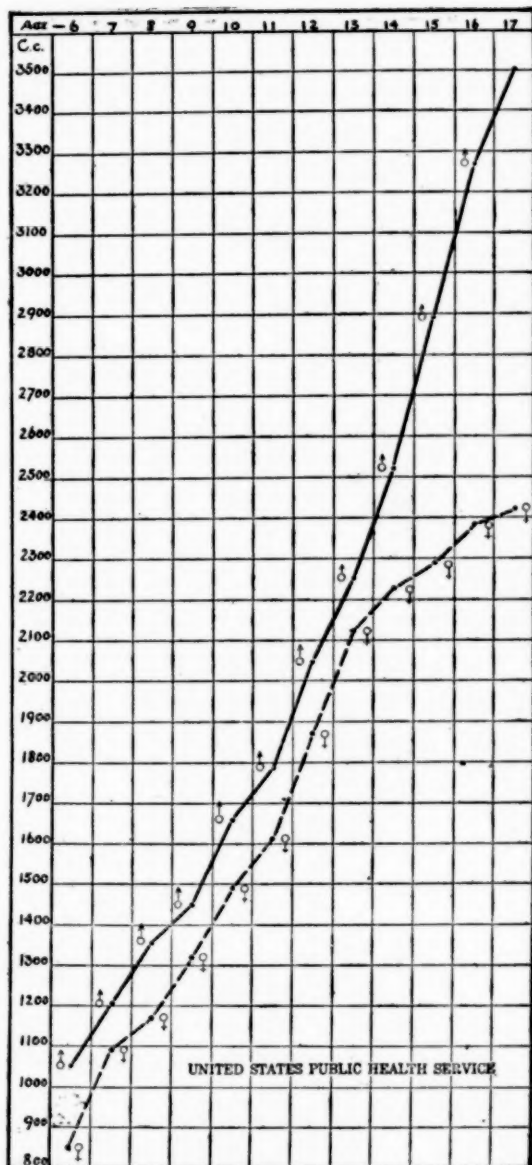


CHART 1.—Average lung capacity, measured in c. c. with dry spirometer, of 751 white boys (♂) and 867 white girls (♀), summarized in total year periods.

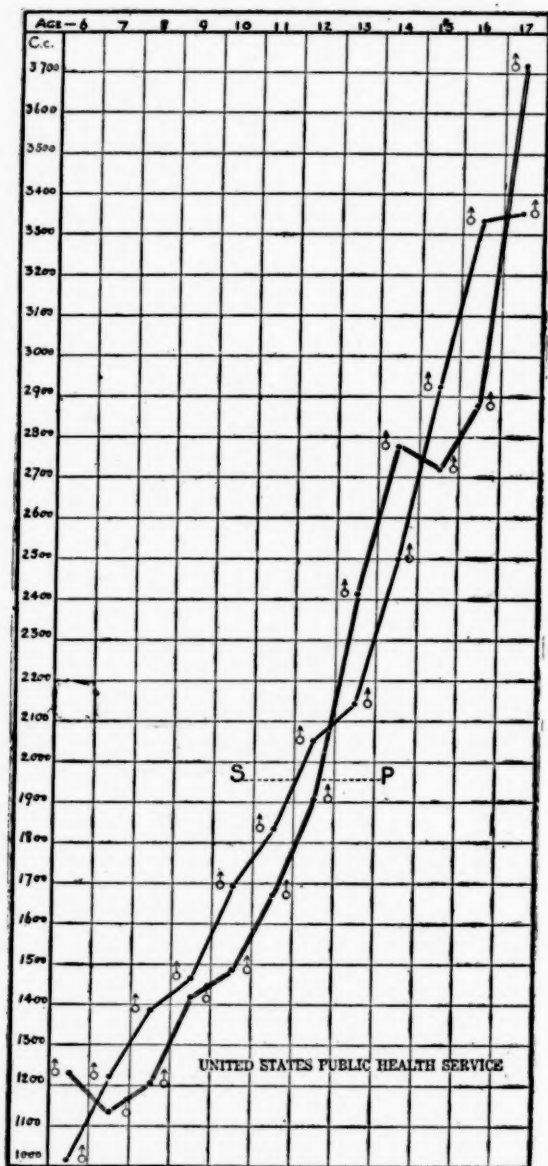


CHART 2.—Average lung capacity, measured in c. c. with dry spirometer of 583 white boys of Group S and 110 of Group P.

Average for quarter-year periods.—In 23 quarter-year periods group S excels, in 17 group P excels, and in 8 periods no comparison could be made. In some periods the groups contain few pupils.

Comparison of Boys and Girls.

If chart 1 be studied, the fact becomes evident that the average lung capacity, as measured by a dry spirometer, averages about 100 to 200 cubic centimeters higher in boys than in girls from 6 to 13 years old, inclusive. At 14 years old a very greatly increased

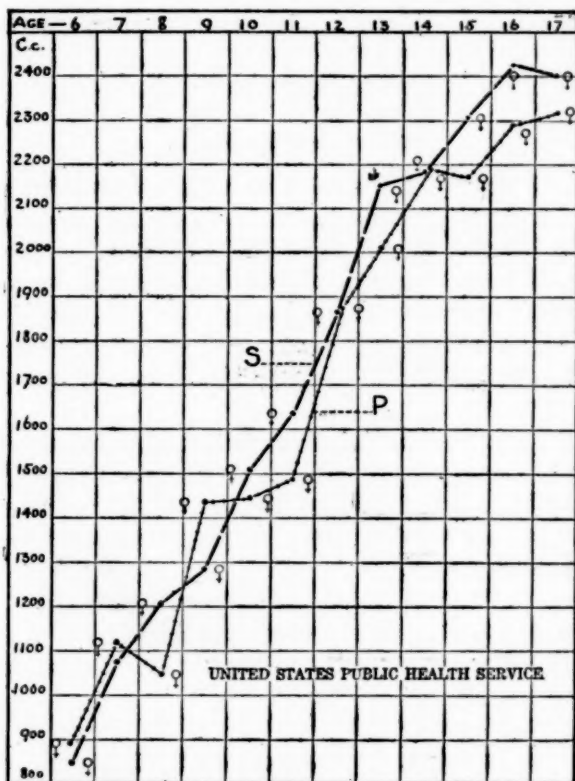


CHART 3.—Average lung capacity, measured in c. c. with dry spirometer, of 660 white girls of Group S and 116 of Group P.

difference in lung capacity becomes evident in favor of the boys, and this difference increases from 14 to 17 years, inclusive; at 17 years the difference between the boys and girls is very marked (nearly 1,100 cubic centimeters).

Spirometer Tests in Intestinal Infections.

Necator.—In 22 cases (15 boys, 7 girls) pupils showing hookworm infections were lower in lung capacity than the average for their respective groups, and in 31 cases (24 boys, 7 girls) they were above the average.

Ascaris.—In 15 cases (11 boys, 4 girls) pupils showing *Ascaris* infection were lower than the average for their respective groups, and in 23 cases (21 boys, 2 girls) they were above the average.

Trichuris.—In 7 cases (6 boys, 1 girl) pupils showing infection with whip worms were lower than the average of their respective groups, and in 1 case (a boy) the pupil was above the average.

*Lambli*a.—In 34 cases (22 boys, 12 girls) pupils showing infection with *Lambli*a were lower than the average of their respective groups, and in 39 cases (32 boys, 7 girls) they were above the average.

Endamæba coli.—In 24 cases (18 boys, 6 girls) pupils showing infection with *E. coli* were lower than the average of their respective groups, and in 27 cases (18 boys, 9 girls) they were higher than the average.

Summary and Conclusion.

From 6 to 13 years old, inclusive, the white boys of the city of X average from 100 to 200 cubic centimeters greater lung capacity (as measured by the dry spirometer) than the girls. From 14 to 17 years the boys have progressively from about 300 to about 1,100 cubic centimeters greater lung capacity than the girls. Thus the increase in high-school age (athletic age) in the boys is out of all proportion to the increase in primary and grammar (graded) school age.

From 6 to 13 years old, inclusive, the yearly increase in the lung capacity of the girls of the city of X is very similar to that of the boys, but at 14 there develops a distinct decrease of the increase, and from 14 to 17 years, inclusive, the annual increase averages distinctly less than for the years 6 to 13.

The decrease of the increase at 14 years in the girls follows immediately upon the average age of beginning menstruation (13.2 years), and it corresponds with the decrease of the increase in height (sitting and standing) and weight.

There is a slight irregularity of the increase curve at 11 in both boys and girls, corresponding to the irregularity found for the same year in the curves for height (sitting and standing) and weight in the boys and for sitting height in the girls.

In the case of both the boys and the girls, children from homes provided with better sanitation (group S) have a tendency (total, 15 to 9; boys 8 to 4, girls 7 to 5; estimated in year groups) to greater lung capacity than the children from homes with poorer sanitation (group P; total, 9 to 15; boys 4 to 8, girls 5 to 7).

In cases of intestinal infection it was not evident that hookworms, *Ascaris*, *Lambli*a, or *Endamæba coli* had any noticeable effect upon the spirometer tests. While pupils with whipworm infections showed a preponderance of tests lower than the average, the number of cases is so small that conclusions are of doubtful value.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following reports of plague-eradication work at New Orleans were received from Surg. Creel, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 25, 1915.

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.		BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED—continued.	
Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	14	By minor repairs.....	320
Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide..	17	Total buildings rat proofed.....	1,121
Vessels fumigated with hydrocyanic gas...	2	Square yards of concrete laid.....	15,385
Sulphur used, pounds.....	3,792	Lots and sheds, planking removed.....	106
Coke consumed in carbon monoxide fumigation, pounds.....	22,900	Buildings demolished.....	215
Sodium cyanide used in hydrocyanic gas fumigation, pounds.....	126½	Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated)	92,636
Sulphuric acid used in hydrocyanic gas fumigation, pounds.....	126½	LABORATORY OPERATIONS.	
Clean bills of health issued.....	35	Rodents received by species:	
Foul bills of health issued.....	6	Mus rattus.....	277
FIELD OPERATIONS.		Mus norvegicus.....	1,296
Rats trapped.....	6,732	Mus alexandrinus.....	162
Premises inspected.....	9,998	Mus musculus.....	4,968
Notices served.....	1,518	Wood rats.....	74
Garbage cans installed.....	284	Muskrats.....	10
BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.		Putrid (included in enumeration of species).....	100
By elevation.....	190	Total rodents received at laboratory.....	6,787
By marginal concrete wall.....	254	Rodents examined.....	2,048
By concrete floor and wall.....	357	Number of suspicious rats.....	35
		Plague rats confirmed.....	2

Plague rats.

Case No.	Address.	Captured.	Diagnosis confirmed.	Treatment of premises.
252	Port Street, between Villere and Urquhart.	1915. Sept. 16	1915. Sept. 23	Intensive trapping; summary destruction of rodent harborages; rat proofing in the neighborhood expedited.
253	2127 South Franklin Street.....	...do....	Sept. 24	Intensive trapping; rat proofing initiated.

WEEK ENDED OCT. 2, 1915.

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.		BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED—continued.	
Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	8	By concrete floor and wall.....	55
Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide..	8	By minor repairs.....	110
Vessels fumigated with hydrocyanic gas...	2	Total buildings rat proofed.....	268
Pounds of sulphur used.....	3,746	Square yards of concrete laid.....	3,617
Coke consumed in carbon monoxide fumigation, pounds.....	12,800	Lots and sheds, planking removed.....	26
Sodium cyanide used in hydrocyanic gas fumigation, pounds.....	107	Buildings demolished.....	19
Sulphuric acid used in hydrocyanic gas fumigation, pounds.....	107	Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated).	92,904
Clean bills of health issued.....	30	LABORATORY OPERATIONS.	
Foul bills of health issued.....	4	Rodents received by species:	
FIELD OPERATIONS.		Mus rattus.....	158
Rats trapped.....	5,087	Mus norvegicus.....	1,175
Premises disinfected.....	2	Mus alexandrinus.....	163
Premises inspected.....	5,512	Mus musculus.....	3,481
Notices served.....	1,259	Wood rats.....	9
Garbage cans installed.....	116	Muskrats.....	9
BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.		Putrid (included in enumeration of species).....	84
By elevation.....	37	Total rodents received at laboratory.....	4,997
By marginal concrete wall.....	66	Rodents examined.....	1,643
		Number of suspicious rats.....	9
		Plague rats confirmed.....	3

Plague rats.

Case No.	Address.	Captured.	Diagnosis confirmed.	Treatment of premises.
254	2126 Felicity Street.....	1915. Sept. 19	1915. Sept. 26	Destruction of rodent harborages; spraying with pulicide solution; rat proofing expedited.
255	809 South Fulton Street.....	Sept. 18	Sept. 27	Intensive trapping; rat proofing expedited.
256	Camp and Race Streets.....	Sept. 25	Oct. 2	Intensive trapping.

Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915.

Last case of rodent plague, Oct. 2, 1915.

Total number rodents captured to Oct. 2... 454,316

Total number rodents examined to Oct. 2.. 289,778

Total cases of rodent plague to Oct. 2, by species:

Mus musculus.....	5
Mus rattus.....	17
Mus alexandrinus.....	8
Mus norvegicus.....	226

Total rodent cases to Oct. 2, 1915.... 256

HAWAII—HONOLULU—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The following report of plague-prevention work at Honolulu for the week ended September 18, 1915, was received from Surg. Trotter, of the United States Public Health Service:

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	306	Classification of rats shot from trees:	
Rats trapped.....	259	Mus alexandrinus.....	32
Mongoose trapped.....	4	Mus rattus.....	11
Rats shot from trees.....	43	Last case of rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu,	
Examined microscopically.....	262	Apr. 12, 1910.	
Classification of rats trapped:		Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.	
Mus alexandrinus.....	105	Last case rat plague, Kalopa stable, Paauhau, Ha-	
Mus musculus.....	94	wail, Aug. 29, 1914.	
Mus norvegicus.....	43	Last case human plague, Paauhau Landing, Hawaii,	
Mus rattus.....	17	Aug. 16, 1914.	

PORTO RICO—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The following table shows the number of rats and mice examined in Porto Rico for plague infection during the two weeks ended September 24, 1915. No plague infection was found.

Place.	Rats.	Mice.
San Juan.....	214	26
Puerta de Tierra.....	125	6
Santurce.....	194	6

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

BERIBERI.

State Reports for August, 1915.

During the month of August, 1915, cases of beriberi were notified in States, as follows: California, 1; Texas, 1.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

California Report for August, 1915.

The State board of health of California reported that during the month of August, 1915, cases of cerebrospinal meningitis were notified in counties, as follows: Los Angeles, 2; Tulare, 1.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 25, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....	2	2	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	.....	New York, N. Y.....	6	2
Manchester, N. H.....	1	1	Pittsfield, Mass.....	1	2
Medford, Mass.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1

DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3080.

ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 25, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.....	2	1	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	.....
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	5	.....	New York, N. Y.....	.....	2
Chicago, Ill.....	8	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	6	.....
Johnstown, Pa.....	1	.....	Seattle, Wash.....	1	.....

GONORRHEA.**California Report for August, 1915.**

The State board of health of California reported that during the month of August, 1915, 25 cases of gonorrhea were notified in that State.

LEPROSY.**State Reports for August, 1915.**

During the month of August, 1915, cases of leprosy were notified in States as follows: California, 5; Texas, 2.

Hawaii Report for August, 1915.

The Territorial board of health of Hawaii reported that during the month of August, 1915, cases of leprosy were notified in the Hawaiian Islands as follows: Oahu, 3; Maui, 1; Hawaii, 2; Kauai, 2.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 25, 1915.

During the week ended September 25, 1915, cases of leprosy were notified in cities as follows: Los Angeles, Cal., 1; Portland, Oreg., 1.

MALARIA.**California Report for August, 1915.**

The State board of health of California reported that during the month of August, 1915, 122 cases of malaria were notified in that State.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 25, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Berkeley, Cal.....	3	.....	Plainfield, N. J.....	1	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	.....	4	Richmond, Va.....	1	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	.....	Sacramento, Cal.....	4	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	.....	2	Stockton, Cal.....	1	.....
Montclair, N. J.....	1	.....	Trenton, N. J.....	1	.....
New Orleans, La.....	.....	1	Wilmington, N. C.....	2	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....		

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3080.

PELLAGRA.**California Report for August, 1915.**

The State board of health of California reported that during the month of August, 1915, one case of pellagra was notified in that State.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 25, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	2	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	78	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	.....	1	New Orleans, La.....	2	3
Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	.....	Richmond, Va.....	1	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	.....	1	Wilmington, N. C.....	3	.....

PNEUMONIA.**City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 25, 1915.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....	52	34	Philadelphia, Pa.....	14	11
Cleveland, Ohio.....	8	6	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	10	6
Detroit, Mich.....	1	5	Reading, Pa.....	1	2
Los Angeles, Cal.....	4	4	Sacramento, Cal.....	1	2
Manchester, N. H.....	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	5	5
Newport, Ky.....	1	1			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**California Report for August, 1915.**

The State board of health of California reported that during the month of August, 1915, cases of poliomyelitis were notified in that State, as follows: Fresno County, Fresno, 1; Riverside County, Corona, 1.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 25, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	4	.....	Hartford, Conn.....	3	.....
Boston, Mass.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	5	.....	Newton, Mass.....	1	.....
Chicopee, Mass.....	.....	1	New York, N. Y.....	3	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	14	2	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	2	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	1	1

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3080.

SMALLPOX.**Kansas.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist Crumbine reported that during the week ended October 2, 1915, cases of smallpox were notified in counties of Kansas, as follows: Labette, 1; Montgomery, 5; Phillips, 1; Sumner, 2.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported by telegraph that during the week ended October 9, 1915, cases of smallpox were notified in Minnesota, as follows: Ottertail County, New York Mills, 5; Pipestone County, Edgerton, 3; Renville County, Boonlake Township, 5.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

California Report for August, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
California:						
Glenn County.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Santa Cruz County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tehama County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1

Texas Report for August, 1915.

During the month of August, 1915, cases of smallpox were notified in counties of Texas, as follows: Cameron, 6; Dallas, 1; El Paso, 1; Hardin, 2; Hunt, 1.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 25, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Butte, Mont.....	2	.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	4	.....	New Orleans, La.....	1	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	1	.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	2	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	3	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	2	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	.....		

SYPHILIS.

California Report for August, 1915.

The State board of health of California reported that during the month of August, 1915, 34 cases of syphilis were notified in that State.

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 25, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	Harrisburg, Pa.....	.....	1
Chicago, Ill.....	.....	1	La Crosse, Wis.....	.....	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	.....	2
Galveston, Tex.....	.....	1	Wilmington, N. C.....	.....	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3080.

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for August, 1915.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
California:		California—Continued.	
Alameda County—		Yolo County.....	1
Alameda.....	3	Yuba County—	
Berkeley.....	3	Marysville.....	1
Hayward.....	3	Total.....	131
Oakland.....	14		
Colusa County.....	12	Hawaii:	
Contra Costa County—		Kauai—	
Richmond.....	1	Koloa District.....	1
Fresno County—		Maui—	
Firebaugh.....	2	Puunene and Kihei District.....	1
Fowler.....	1	Oahu—	
Kern County—		Honolulu.....	4
Bakersfield.....	1	Koolauloko.....	1
Los Angeles County.....	1	Total.....	7
Long Beach.....	1		
Los Angeles.....	18	Texas:	
Pasadena.....	1	Aransas County.....	1
San Gabriel.....	1	Childress County.....	2
Madera County.....	3	Dallas County.....	26
Merced County—		Donley County.....	3
Los Banos.....	1	El Paso County.....	16
Modoc County.....	1	Eastland County.....	3
Nevada County.....	1	Galveston County.....	6
Sacramento County—		Grayson County.....	1
Sacramento.....	24	Guadalupe County.....	3
San Bernardino County—		Gonzales County.....	3
Chino.....	1	Hansford County.....	2
San Diego County—		Hardin County.....	21
National City.....	1	Johnson County.....	8
San Diego.....	3	Lubbock County.....	1
San Francisco.....	19	Norris County.....	1
San Joaquin County—		Parker County.....	1
Lodi.....	2	Runnels County.....	1
Stockton.....	2	Stonewall County.....	1
San Luis Obispo County.....	1	Tarrant County.....	22
Santa Barbara County—		Upton County.....	1
Santa Maria.....	2	Williamson County.....	21
Santa Clara County.....	1	Young County.....	1
Santa Cruz County.....	1	Total.....	145
Shasta County.....	1		
Sonoma County.....	1		
Healdsburg.....	1		
Stanislaus County.....	1		

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 25, 1915.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	2		Dayton, Ohio.....	4	1
Altoona, Pa.....	1	1	Detroit, Mich.....	23	3
Atlantic City, N. J.....	3		Duluth, Minn.....	2	
Baltimore, Md.....	77	7	East Orange, N. J.....	1	
Bayonne, N. J.....	2		Erie, Pa.....	1	
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	1		Evansville, Ind.....	6	2
Berkeley, Cal.....	1		Everett, Mass.....	2	
Binghamton, N. Y.....	2		Fall River, Mass.....	4	
Boston, Mass.....	6		Galesburg, Ill.....	7	
Bridgeport, Conn.....		1	Harrisburg, Pa.....	9	
Brookton, Mass.....	1		Hartford, Conn.....	3	2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	5	1	Haverhill, Mass.....	2	
Butler, Pa.....		1	Johnstown, Pa.....	1	1
Cairo, Ill.....	1		Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	
Cambridge, Mass.....	1		Kansas City, Kans.....	1	
Canton, Ohio.....	1	1	La Crosse, Wis.....	2	1
Charleston, S. C.....	12	1	Lancaster, Pa.....	2	
Chelsea, Mass.....	1		Lexington, Ky.....	8	
Chicago, Ill.....	30	1	Lima, Ohio.....	1	
Chicopee, Mass.....	1		Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3	1	Little Rock, Ark.....	6	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	13	3	Lorain, Ohio.....	2	
Columbus, Ohio.....	17	1	Los Angeles, Cal.....	3	
Cumberland, Md.....	2		Lowell, Mass.....	2	
Danville, Ill.....	1		Lynchburg, Va.....	3	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 25, 1915—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Malden, Mass.	2		Richmond, Va.	13	
Manchester, N. H.	2	1	Roanoke, Va.	4	
Milwaukee, Wis.	2		Rockford, Ill.	1	
Mobile, Ala.	3		Rock Island, Ill.	1	
Nashville, Tenn.	13	2	Rutland, Vt.	2	
New Bedford, Mass.	4		Sacramento, Cal.	1	
New Castle, Pa.	3		St. Louis, Mo.	10	2
New Haven, Conn.	6	3	Salt Lake City, Utah	2	
New London, Conn.	1		San Diego, Cal.	2	
New Orleans, La.	10	2	San Francisco, Cal.	5	1
New York, N. Y.	121	17	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1	
North Adams, Mass.	1		Seattle, Wash.	3	
Oakland, Cal.	2		Somerville, Mass.	1	
Passaic, N. J.	3		South Bend, Ind.	1	
Pawtucket, R. I.		2	Springfield, Ill.	9	
Perth Amboy, N. J.	1		Springfield, Mass.	5	
Philadelphia, Pa.	33	1	Toledo, Ohio	6	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	10	3	Trenton, N. J.	1	
Pittsfield, Mass.	1		Waltham, Mass.	2	
Plainfield, N. J.	1		Washington, D. C.	19	1
Portland, Oreg.	12	1	Wilkesburg, Pa.	1	
Portsmouth, Va.	3		Williamsport, Pa.	1	
Providence, R. I.	9	1	Worcester, Mass.	8	1
Reading, Pa.	6	1	York, Pa.	7	

TYPHUS FEVER.

New York City.

During the week ended September 25, 1915, 1 case of typhus fever was notified in New York City.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for August, 1915.

State.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
California.....	188	73	86
Hawaiian Islands.....	5	11	1
Texas.....	75		35

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 25, 1915.

Cities.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	584,605	136	27	1	5	1	13		22	16
Boston, Mass.	745,139	171	39	1	9		18		62	14
Chicago, Ill.	2,447,045	487	83	8	16	3	18	2	226	51
Cleveland, Ohio.	656,975	157	36	2	19		10		33	10
Detroit, Mich.	554,717	144	45	5	1	1	8		40	9
New York, N. Y.	5,468,190	1,236	165	8	59	2	27		490	120
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,683,664	412	40	3	14	1	7		134	45
Pittsburgh, Pa.	571,984	145	36	2	10		7		19	15
St. Louis, Mo.	745,988	141	59	1	1		10		36	10

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 25, 1915—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabit- ants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	461,335	97	13		19		4		34	7
Cincinnati, Ohio.	406,706	92	15	1	5		1		34	10
Jersey City, N. J.	300,133		13		7		3		22	13
Los Angeles, Cal.	465,367	102	9	2	2		9		41	22
Milwaukee, Wis.	428,062	58	6	2			1		13	3
New Orleans, La.	366,484	126	54	5					26	23
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	122	8	1	2		8		33	12
Seattle, Wash.	330,834	40					3		14	3
Washington, D. C.	358,679	97	5		1		4		23	15
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabit- ants:										
Columbus, Ohio.	209,722	68	28				2		8	6
Portland, Oreg.	272,833	43	3	1	2		2		1	4
Providence, R. I.	250,025	60	10		2		6			6
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit- ants:										
Bridgeport, Conn.	118,434	29	4						3	3
Cambridge, Mass.	111,669	15	3		1		6		9	3
Camden, N. J.	104,319		1						5	
Dayton, Ohio.	125,509	17	5				5		4	
Fall River, Mass.	126,904	31	2		1				8	1
Hartford, Conn.	108,969		6				1		4	
Lowell, Mass.	112,124	29	3	1					5	1
Lynn, Mass.	100,316	19	3	1			1		5	1
Nashville, Tenn.	115,978	33	6				1		3	2
New Bedford, Mass.	114,694				2		3		10	3
New Haven, Conn.	147,095		2						4	2
Oakland, Cal.	190,803		5						3	3
Reading, Pa.	105,094	29	1		6				11	2
Richmond, Va.	154,674	49	3				1		6	6
Salt Lake City, Utah.	113,567	16	5				2			1
Springfield, Mass.	103,216	22	2		3				2	2
Tacoma, Wash.	108,094						1			
Toledo, Ohio.	187,840	55	2		1		2		21	8
Trenton, N. J.	109,212	27	6		3				11	3
Worcester, Mass.	160,523	39	4		1				8	
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants:										
Akron, Ohio.	82,958	23	1				3		3	2
Altoona, Pa.	57,606	10	2	1			1			
Atlantic City, N. J.	55,806	10							2	
Bayonne, N. J.	67,582		5						4	
Berkeley, Cal.	54,879	11	1				3		2	
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,082	17	2						2	
Brockton, Mass.	65,746	12	6				4		3	1
Canton, Ohio.	59,139	14	1				1			
Charleston, S. C.	60,427	31	2							3
Covington, Ky.	56,520	15					1		1	
Duluth, Minn.	91,913	18	1				9		1	
Erie, Pa.	73,798	21					2		1	
Evansville, Ind.	72,125	12	5	1						
Harrisburg, Pa.	70,754	12	1							4
Johnstown, Pa.	66,585	16	2						1	
Kansas City, Kans.	96,854		11		1		1		3	
Lancaster, Pa.	50,269		2							
Lawrence, Mass.	98,197	31	4		2				4	1
Little Rock, Ark.	55,158	26					1		2	
Malden, Mass.	50,067	11	2		1		1		1	1
Manchester, N. H.	76,959	25							2	2
Mobile, Ala.	56,536	12								2
New Britain, Conn.	52,203		2				1		1	1
Passaic, N. J.	69,010	11			2				2	1
Pawtucket, R. I.	58,156	23	1	1						
Rockford, Ill.	53,751	17					2			1
Sacramento, Cal.	64,806	24	2							1
San Diego, Cal.	51,115	18	3						2	2
Somerville, Mass.	85,460	13	3							1
South Bend, Ind.	67,030	10	1							3
Springfield, Ill.	59,468	18	4	1			11		5	1
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	75,218	20	2	1			3		5	1
York, Pa.	50,543								2	

* Population April 15, 1910; no estimate made.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 25, 1915—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,031	3								1
Butler, Pa.	26,587	8	2							
Butte, Mont.	42,918	13	1							
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	14	1		1		1		3	
Chicopee, Mass.	28,688	12	1						2	
Cumberland, Md.	25,564	11	2						1	
Danville, Ill.	31,554	7					2			
East Orange, N. J.	41,155	4	1				1		2	
Elgin, Ill.	27,841								1	1
Everett, Mass.	38,207	5	4		1		3		1	
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,144	11	11	2					2	1
Galveston, Tex.	41,076	21	6				2		2	4
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774	7	1				6		2	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,364	9							2	1
Kenosha, Wis.	30,319		1						1	
Knoxville, Tenn.	38,300		1							
La Crosse, Wis.	31,522	13			1			1		
Lexington, Ky.	39,703	10	2				1			2
Lima, Ohio	34,614	3								
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,028	7	4		1		2		1	1
Lorain, Ohio	35,662	2								
Lynchburg, Va.	32,385	8	3						2	2
Madison, Wis.	30,084		1		13					
Medford, Mass.	25,737	6			1		1			
Montclair, N. J.	25,550	5							2	2
New Castle, Pa.	40,351		7							
Newport, Ky.	31,722	6								
Newport, R. I.	29,631	8								1
Newton, Mass.	43,085	11			1				1	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,240	17			1					1
Norristown, Pa.	30,833	4	1		1					
Ogden, Utah	30,466	3								
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859	9			1					1
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725		12						1	
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580	9							2	
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610	7								
Racine, Wis.	45,507	11			2		1			
Roanoke, Va.	41,929	11	40				2		1	2
Rock Island, Ill.	27,961		1				1			
Steubenville, Ohio	26,631	7								
Stockton, Cal.	34,508		3	1			4			
Superior, Wis.	45,285	10					1			
Taunton, Mass.	35,957	19			2				2	1
Waltham, Mass.	30,129		4		3		2			2
Williamsport, Pa.	33,495	6					1			
Wilmington, N. C.	28,264	8	2							2
Zanesville, Ohio	30,406						2			
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,979	3								
Beaver Falls, Pa.	13,316						1			
Biddeford, Me.	17,570	22								4
Braddock, Pa.	21,310				6				2	
Calro, Ill.	15,593	3								
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	5							1	
Coffeyville, Kans.	16,765									2
Concord, N. H.	22,480	2								
Galesburg, Ill.	23,923	6								
Harrison, N. J.	16,555								2	
Kearney, N. J.	22,753	5					1		3	
Key West, Fla.	21,437	7								2
Melrose, Mass.	17,166	2			1					
Morristown, N. J.	13,158	5								
Muscatine, Iowa	17,287	1								
Nanticoke, Pa.	22,441	4								
Newburyport, Mass.	15,195	2								
New London, Conn.	20,771	8								
North Adams, Mass.	12,019	4	1							1
Northampton, Mass.	19,846	7	2				1		1	
Phoenix, Ariz.	17,798	5								3
Plainfield, N. J.	23,280	5								1
Rutland, Vt.	14,624	3	1							
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,842	5					1		2	2
Steelton, Pa.	15,337								2	1
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	22,361	4					1			
Woburn, Mass.	15,862	3								

1 Population, April 15, 1910; no estimate made.

FOREIGN REPORTS.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Cholera.

Cholera has been notified in Austria-Hungary as follows:

Austria.—Week ended July 31, 1915, 2,342 cases, with 1,286 deaths, of which 2,294 cases, with 1,255 deaths, occurred in the civil population, 26 cases, with 25 deaths, among prisoners of war, and 22 cases, with 6 deaths, among troops. Week ended August 7, 1915, 2,128 cases, with 945 deaths, of which 2,030 cases, with 940 deaths, occurred among the civil population, 68 cases, with 4 deaths, among prisoners of war, and 30 cases, with 1 death, among troops.

Bosnia-Herzegovina.—Week ended July 24, 1915, 46 cases, with 27 deaths; week ended July 31, 1915, 49 cases, with 42 deaths.

Croatia-Slavonia.—Week ended August 9, 1915, 110 cases, with 49 deaths; week ended August 16, 1915, 151 cases, with 61 deaths.

Hungary.—Week ended August 8, 1915, 565 cases, with 312 deaths, of which 539 cases, with 307 deaths, occurred among the civil population, 24 cases, with 4 deaths, among troops, and 3 cases, with 1 death, among prisoners of war.

BERMUDA.

Dengue Epidemic.¹

Dengue continued present in epidemic form throughout Bermuda during the week ended September 24, 1915.

CANAL ZONE.

Yellow Fever—Balboa Quarantine.

A case of yellow fever developed September 27, 1915, at Balboa quarantine, Canal Zone. The patient had left Buenaventura, Colombia, September 24, arriving at Balboa quarantine September 26, 1915. The case developed in quarantine, where it has remained.

CHINA.

Plague—Shanghai.

The occurrence of a case of plague at Shanghai was reported October 12, 1915.

¹ Public Health Reports, Sept. 17, 1915, p. 2821; Sept. 24, 1915, p. 2893; Oct. 8, 1915, p. 3027.

Examination of Rats—Shanghai.

During the week ended August 28, 1915, 200 rats were examined at Shanghai. No plague infection was found.

Plague—Plague-Infected Rats—Hongkong.

During the two weeks ended July 31, 1915, 15 cases of plague with 15 deaths were notified at Hongkong.

During the week ended July 31, 1915, out of 2,000 rats examined at Hongkong, 6 were found plague infected.

CUBA.**Communicable Diseases—Habana.**

Communicable diseases were notified at Habana during the period from September 1 to 10, 1915, as follows:

Disease.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing Sept. 10, 1915.
Diphtheria	4	1	2
Leprosy			250
Malaria			2
Measles			2
Paratyphoid fever			2
Scarlet fever	3		3
Typhoid fever	13	4	46
Varicella	1		1

GERMANY.**Cholera.**

During the week ended August 28, 1915, 267 cases of cholera with 41 deaths were notified in Germany. Of these, 254 cases with 39 deaths occurred among prisoners of war; 11 cases with 2 deaths among German troops; and 2 cases at Frankfort on the Oder among the civil population.

During the week ended September 4, 1915, a group of 13 cases with 1 death developed at Danzig and 1 case each was notified at Breslau and at a locality in the government district of Oppeln.

GIBRALTER.**Port in Morocco Declared to be Plague Infected.¹**

On September 4, 1915, the board of health of Gibraltar declared the port of Arzila, Morocco, to be plague infected.

On September 17, 1915, by order of the board of health, passengers and crews of vessels arriving from Arzila were made subject to strict medical inspection, and the bringing of soiled linen to shore without previous disinfection was prohibited.

¹ Public Health Reports, Oct. 8, 1915, p. 3027.

MEXICO.

Typhus Fever—San Luis Potosi.

Typhus fever was reported present at San Luis Potosi October 5, 1915.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 15, 1915.¹

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	Aug. 8-21.....	347		
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Tenerife....	Sept. 5-11.....		1	
China:				
Antung.....	Aug. 23-29.....	1		
Dutch East Indies:				
Batavia.....	Aug. 1-7.....	18	3	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 9....	14	4	
Germany.....				Aug. 22-Sept. 4, 1915: Cases, 12.
Berlin.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1		Soldier.
Bromberg, Government district.....	do.....	8		Prisoners.
Königsberg and Posen, Government districts.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 4....	3		In prison camps.
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 4....		61	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Aug. 9-22.....	5	1	
Riga.....	May 1-Aug. 7.....	5		
Spain:				
Madrid.....	Aug. 1-31.....		3	
Switzerland:				
St. Gall.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Jaffa.....	Aug. 8-14.....	1	1	

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 8, 1915.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	Apr. 25-May 22....	1,212		Mainly among soldiers, prisoners of war, and persons from Galicia; 8 among the civil population, of which 1 in Vienna.
Do.....	June 6-Aug. 7.....	3,696		Mainly among military.
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	May 2-15.....	64		
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	May 16-Aug. 14....	26	6	
Azores:				
Terceira.....	May 23-29.....	1		July 24, 1915; present.
Canada:				
Ontario—				
Kingston.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1	1	
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Tenerife....	May 16-June 19....		2	
China:				
Antung.....	June 29-July 4....	1		
Hankow.....	July 4-10.....		1	
Harbin.....	July 5-11.....			
Hungtashotze Station.....	Apr. 19-25.....	1		On Eastern Chinese Ry.
Mukden.....	June 6-July 3.....			Present.
Tientsin.....	do.....		1	
Cuba:				
Santiago.....	July 4-10.....	2	2	
Curaçao.....	Aug. 8-14.....	4	1	
Dominican Republic:				
Santo Domingo.....	July 19-Aug. 31....		2	

¹From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 8, 1915—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Apr. 25-Aug. 14...	80	11	
Batavia.....	June 6-Aug. 31...	52	10	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 21-Aug. 12...	142	42	
Cairo.....	May 7-July 15....	251	259	
Port Said.....	do.....	10	8	
France:				
La Rochelle.....	July 11-17.....	1	1	
Germany.....	May 16-22.....	12		Among German soldiers and 1 prison-camp employee; among prisoners of war in 14 districts and in Saxony and Hesse.
Do.....	June 6-26.....	33		Among military: Present in prison camps.
Do.....	June 27-Aug. 21...	127		
Aix la Chapelle.....	May 30-June 5....		1	
Bavaria.....	July 11-Aug. 7....	3		
Bremen.....	May 30-June 12...	1	1	
Breslau.....	May 30-Aug. 7....	6		
Bromberg—				
Government district...	July 18-24.....	1		
Cassel—				
Government district...	do.....	1		
Erfurt—				
Government district...	July 11-17.....	1		
Frankfort—				
Government district...	July 18-24.....	1		
Hamburg.....	July 25-31.....	1	1	
Königsberg.....	June 6-12.....	3		
Leipzig.....	do.....		1	
Merseburg—				
Government district...	July 25-31.....	1		
Saxe-Weimar.....	July 11-17.....	10		At Jena.
Saxony.....	July 18-24.....	27		
Stettin—				
Government district...	July 25-31.....	1		
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Cork.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1		
Dublin.....	May 23-July 31...	7		
Glasgow.....	May 29-Aug. 21...	3		
Newcastle.....	June 27-July 3....	1		
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 14-July 19...		4	
Saloniki.....	May 30-Aug. 28...		61	
Italy:				
Florence.....	May 1-31.....	5	1	
Turin.....	May 17-23.....	1		
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	June 7-13.....	2		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	June 21-Sept. 12...		2	
Mexico City.....	Aug. 28.....	1	1	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 2-Aug. 14....	317	61	
Petrograd.....	May 9-Aug. 14....	19	4	
Riga.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1	1	
Do.....	June 6-12.....	1		
Vladivostok.....	June 15-July 14...	2	1	
Warsaw.....				Sept. 27-Oct. 31, 1914: Cases, 31, Nov. 1-28, 1914: Cases, 31; deaths, 1. Maximum incidence, Nov. 22-28: Cases, 20; deaths, 1.
Serbia.....	Apr. 27.....			Prevalent.
Spain:				
Madrid.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Switzerland:				
St. Gall.....	July 25-31.....	1		
Zurich.....	May 30-July 10...	2		
Turkey in Asia:				
Adana.....	May 9-July 10....			Present.
Beirut.....	May 27-Aug. 14....	4	1	
Harput.....	Apr. 1-30.....			Present.
Jaffa.....	Apr. 25-Aug. 7....	17	10	July 31, present in vicinity.
Mersina.....	May 9-29.....	2	2	
Tarsus.....	May 9-July 10....			Present.
Trebizond.....				Oct., 1914-May 22, 1915: 6,000 fatal cases (estimated).
Tripoli.....	May 9-15.....	1	1	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.**Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 15, 1915.¹****CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	July 25-Aug. 7.....	4,460	2,231	44 carriers.
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	July 18-31.....	95	69	
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Aug. 2-16.....	261	110	
Hungary.....	Aug. 2-8.....	565	312	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Aug. 1-7.....	2	1	Aug. 22-Sept. 4, 1915: Cases, 285; deaths, 45.
Germany:				
Civilians—				
Breslau.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 4.....	1		
Danzig.....	do.....	13	4	
Frankfort on Oder.....	Aug. 22-28.....	2		
Oppeln, Government district.	Aug. 29-Sept. 4.....	1		
		17	4	
Military—				
Allenstein.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1		
Bromberg.....	do.....	2		
Erfurt.....	do.....	1	1	
Gumbinnen, Government district.	do.....	1		
Liegnitz, Government district.	do.....	1		
Oppeln, Government district.	do.....	3	1	
Saxony.....	do.....	1		
		11	2	
Prisoners of war—				
Danzig-Troyl.....	do.....	10	2	
Königsberg, Government district.	do.....	2		
Köslin, Government district.	do.....		3	
Marlenwerder, Government district.	do.....	239	33	
Oppeln, Government district.	do.....	3	1	
		254	39	
India:				
Akyab.....	July 25-31.....		1	
Bombay.....	Aug. 15-21.....	2	2	
Calcutta.....	Aug. 8-21.....		31	
Madras.....	Aug. 15-28.....	7	1	
Myingyan.....	July 25-31.....		1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Aug. 8-14.....	5	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Aug. 1-7.....		2	

YELLOW FEVER.

Canal Zone:				
Balboa quarantine.....	Sept. 27.....	1		In person arrived from Buenaventura, Colombia.

PLAGUE.

Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Aug. 7-21.....	17	6	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	July 25-31.....	69	67	
Provinces—				
Kediri.....	do.....	30	30	
Paseroean.....	do.....	19	17	
Surabaya.....	do.....	14	14	
Surakarta.....	do.....	6	6	

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 15, 1915—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt:				
Fayoum, Province.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2....	1	1	
Port Said.....	Sept. 4.....	1	1	
India:				
Bassein.....	Aug. 1-7.....		3	
Bombay.....	Aug. 15-28.....	16	13	
Karachi.....	Aug. 14-28.....	6	8	
Rangoon.....	Aug. 15-21.....	12	10	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Aug. 8-14.....	1		
Morocco:				
Arzila.....	Sept. 4.....			Present.

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Aug. 19-25.....	1	1	
Canada:				
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2....	1		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Aug. 7-21.....	53	24	
China:				
Nanking.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 4....			Present.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Aug. 1-7.....	36	9	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Sept. 3-9.....	1		
Germany.....				Aug. 22-Sept. 4: Cases, 9.
Berlin.....	Aug. 22-28.....	1		
Oppeln.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 4....	7		
Wiesbaden.....	do.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 15-28.....	12	7	
Calcutta.....	Aug. 8-14.....		2	
Madras.....	Aug. 15-28.....	8	4	
Rangoon.....	Aug. 15-21.....	4	2	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Sept. 13-19.....		3	
Monterey.....	Sept. 6-12.....	1		
Vera Cruz.....	Sept. 6-18.....	7	5	
Russia:				
Riga.....	May 1-Sept. 4....	76	10	
Spain:				
Madrid.....	Aug. 1-31.....		6	
Valencia.....	Sept. 5-18.....	16	1	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Aug. 7-21.....	4		

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 8, 1915.**CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	May 2-July 24....	5,473	2,097	July 3-17; 1915: 5 cases in Galicia.
Vienna.....	May 9-15.....	9	3	Among soldiers and prisoners.
Trieste.....	June 27-Aug. 7....	12	5	4 carriers.
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Apr. 25-July 3....	216	71	202 cholera carriers.
Croatia-Slavonia.....	May 3-July 19....	558	207	14 among soldiers.
Hungary.....	Apr. 26-July 11....	1,179	518	May 16-23; 5 additional cases notified.
Budapest.....	June 28-July 10....	2		
Borneo:				
Sandakan.....	July 18-31.....	7	5	Within jail limits.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Apr. 25-May 22....	8	1	
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 2-8.....	1	1	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 8, 1915—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Apr. 25-July 31....	65	57	Sept. 3, 1915: Epidemic.
Germany.....	July 24-Aug. 14....	392	54	
Berlin.....	July 18-Aug. 7....	3	2	Among soldiers.
Berlitz.....	July 18-24.....	1	.....	Do.
Brandenburg on the Oder..	Aug. 15-21.....	2	1	
Breslau.....	July 18-Aug. 7....	4	.....	3 military.
Bromberg.....	July 25-31.....	1	.....	Among soldiers.
Canstatt.....	.....do.....	1	.....	Do.
Danzig.....	July 18-Aug. 14....	6	4	
Danzig-Troyl.....	Aug. 15-21.....	7	5	
Frankfort on Oder.....	Aug. 22-28.....	2	.....
Furstenwalde and Klotzsch.	Aug. 8-14.....	4	4	Aug. 15-21, 1915: 1 case, at Klotzsch.
Hamburg.....	Aug. 1-14.....	4	.....
Hanover.....	July 25-31.....	1	.....	Among soldiers.
Jagerndorf.....	June 13-July 2....	1	.....
Landsberg.....	July 25-31.....	1	.....	Do.
Leipzig.....	.....do.....	1	.....	Do.
Patschkau.....	July 18-24.....	1	.....	Do.
Posen.....	July 25-31.....	1	.....	Do.
Rosenberg.....	June 13-July 2....	1	.....
Sachsenhausen.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Saxony, Kingdom.....	Aug. 15-21.....	1	.....
Schneidemuhl.....	July 25-31.....	1	.....	Do.
Silesia.....	July 3-17.....	5	.....
Slaventzitz.....	June 13-July 2....	1	.....
Sommerfeld.....	July 18-24.....	1	.....	Do.
Spandau.....	July 25-31.....	1	.....	Do.
Striegan.....	July 18-24.....	1	1	Do.
Government districts—				
Arnsberg.....	Aug. 2-14.....	3	1	
Breslau.....	June 13-Aug. 14....	6	.....
Frankfort.....	Aug. 8-21.....	2	1	
Gumbinnen.....	June 13-July 24....	1	.....
Königsberg.....	June 13-Aug. 21....	3	1	
Köslin.....	Aug. 8-21.....	4	3	
Liegnitz.....	June 13-Aug. 21....	3	3	
Lüneburg.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1	1	
Magdeburg.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Marienwerder.....	June 13-Aug. 21....	364	83	
Merseburg.....	Aug. 8-14.....	12	.....
Minden.....	Aug. 1-7.....	2	1	
Oppeln.....	June 13-Aug. 21....	30	2	
Potsdam.....	.....do.....	4	1	
Stade.....	Aug. 1-7.....	2	.....
Stettin.....	Aug. 1-21.....	4	1	
Wiesbaden.....	June 13-Aug. 7....	1	.....
India:				
Akyab.....	May 16-July 24....	.....	6	
Bassein.....	Apr. 18-July 31....	.....	34	
Bombay.....	June 6-Aug. 7....	6	5	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 25-July 10....	.....	187	
Karachi.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1	1	
Madras.....	May 2-Aug. 14....	11	9	
Pegu.....	July 4-10.....	1	.....
Rangoon.....	Apr. 24-July 31....	15	14	
Indo-China.....				Jan. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 284; deaths, 178.
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28....	9	5	
Cochin China.....	.....do.....	621	297	
Laos.....	Feb. 1-28.....	46	21	
Tonkin.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28....	84	39	
Saigon.....	May 2-Aug. 8....	1,314	826	
Italy:				
Leghorn.....	Aug. 11.....	1	.....
Venice.....	.....do.....	3	.....
Russia:				
Moscow.....	June 6-12.....	75	14	
Serbia.....	June 25-July 2....	2	.....
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-July 10....	.....	6	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 9-July 31....	4	3	
Sumatra, island—				
Toba district.....	Apr. 12-June 26....	159	110	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 8, 1915—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	July 11-17.....	1	1	

PLAGUE.

Azores:				
Terceira, island.....	July 25.....			Present.
Bahrein, island.....	Apr. 1-30.....			Do.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 20-Aug. 14....	6	5	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 9-Aug. 7.....	10	9	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 2-June 5.....			Present. Present in Sio-Khe Valley, 60 miles inland.
Do.....	June 13-19.....			Increasing.
Do.....	June 20-26.....			40 deaths daily (estimated). At Kulangsu, international settlement, 1 case.
Do.....	June 27-Aug. 14....			Present. July 4-17, 1915: Cases, 95 (estimated).
Hongkong.....	May 9-July 31....	72	66	
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Aug. 15.....	1		
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....				Jan. 1-Feb. 25, 1915: Cases, 2,094; deaths, 1,804.
Do.....	Mar. 12-July 24....	2,158	1,044	
Kediri residency.....	Mar. 12-July 15....	62	55	
Madison residency.....	.....do.....	5	5	
Paseroean residency.....	.....do.....	36	31	
Surabaya residency.....	.....do.....	23	23	
Surakarta residency.....	.....do.....	4	4	
Surabaya.....	Apr. 18-Aug. 7.....	25	24	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Egypt.....				Jan. 1-May 20, 1915: Cases, 93; deaths, 48. Jan. 1-July 15, 1915: Cases, 188. Corresponding period, 1914: Cases, 157.
Alexandria.....	May 21-Aug. 19....	2	1	
Assiut, province.....	May 14-June 3....	7	2	
Fayoum, province.....	May 14-Aug. 28....	53	9	
Galioubeh, province.....	May 14-27.....	1		
Minieh, province.....	May 14-July 15....	14	5	
Port Said.....	May 28-Aug. 24....	12	5	
Greece:				
Zante.....	Aug. 1-11.....	12	13	
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 18-July 31....		67	
Bombay.....	May 2-Aug. 14....	177	156	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 25-July 3....		59	
Benazada.....	May 2-8.....	1		
Karachi.....	May 2-Aug. 14....	620	535	
Mandalay.....	Apr. 25-July 31....		17	
Moulmein.....	May 23-July 24....		9	
Myingyan.....	Apr. 5-17.....		1	
Pegu.....	Apr. 18-May 1....		5	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 18-Aug. 7....	233	190	
Toungoo.....	Apr. 25-May 1....		38	
Indo-China:				Apr. 1-May 31, 1915: Cases, 94; deaths, 92.
Saigon.....	May 9-July 17....	12	8	
Provinces—				Jan. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 73; deaths, 58.
Anam.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28....	62	54	
Cambodia.....	.....do.....	37	34	
Cochin China.....	.....do.....	40	19	
Laos.....	Feb. 1-28.....	20	20	
Japan:				
Taiwan Island—				
Kagi.....	May 30-July 3....	7	7	
Tokyo.....	May 31-Aug. 8....	9	5	
Mauritius.....	June 14.....	1		
Persia:				
Mohammerah.....	Apr. 10-June 1....	3		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 8, 1915—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Peru.....				Year 1914: Cases, 760; deaths, 385. Jan. 1-June 30, 1915: Cases, 278; deaths, 140.
Callao.....	May 3-9.....	1		May 30, vicinity.
Lima (city).....	do.....	1		May 30, 7 cases in hospital.
Mollendo.....	May 3-July 25.....	2		
Salaverry.....	Apr. 25-May 27.....	2		
Trujillo.....	May 3-9.....	2		
Provinces—				
Ancachs.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1914.....	34	20	
Arequipa.....	do.....	54	24	
Cajamarca.....	do.....	16	7	
Callao.....	do.....	14	8	
Lambayeque.....	do.....	107	47	
Libertad.....	do.....	335	176	
Lima.....	do.....	106	48	
Piura.....	do.....	94	55	
Provinces—				
Ancachs.....	Jan. 1-June 30, 1915.....	6	4	
Arequipa.....	do.....	19	11	
Callao.....	do.....	22	8	
Junin.....	do.....	1	1	
Lambayeque.....	do.....	68	24	
Libertad.....	do.....	67	42	
Lima.....	do.....	51	33	
Piura.....	do.....	44	27	
Siara:				
Bangkok.....	July 4-10.....	1		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 25-June 5.....	4	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad.....	May 2-July 26.....	768	574	
Chios, island.....	Aug. 6.....			Present.
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province—				
Tarka, district.....	June 2-16.....	2	1	
Wodehouse, district.....	June 5.....	2	2	At Dordrecht.
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1	

SMALLPOX.

Australia:				
New South Wales—				
New Castle District.....				June 10-Aug. 5: Cases, 17.
Cessnock.....	June 10-Aug. 2.....	5		
Hamilton.....	July 16-22.....	1		
Islington.....	Aug. 3-19.....	1		
Kurri Kurri.....	May 26-July 22.....	8		
Moreweather.....	Aug. 3-19.....	1		
Newcastle.....	Aug. 20-26.....	1		
Plattsburg.....	July 16-22.....	1		
Standford Morthyr.....	June 25-July 24.....	1		
Wickham.....	Aug. 3-19.....	1		
Victoria—				
Melbourne.....	Apr. 20.....	1		At Point Nepean quarantine station, from S. S. Lord Derby from Rangoon.
Western Australia—				
Freemantle.....	Apr. 27.....	1		At Woodmans Point quarantine station, from S. S. City of Baroda from Calcutta via Colombo.
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....	May 2-July 31.....	4,533		
Dalmatia, Province.....	May 2-8.....	1		
Vienna.....	May 2-Aug. 14.....	37	9	August, 1914-May 8, 1915: Cases 1,487; deaths, 316. May 9-15, 1915: Cases, 28. June 6-12: 13.
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	do.....	291	1	
Prague.....	Aug. 1-21.....	5		
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 18-Aug. 7.....	166	63	Epidemic.
Rio Grande do Sul.....	Sept 2.....			

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

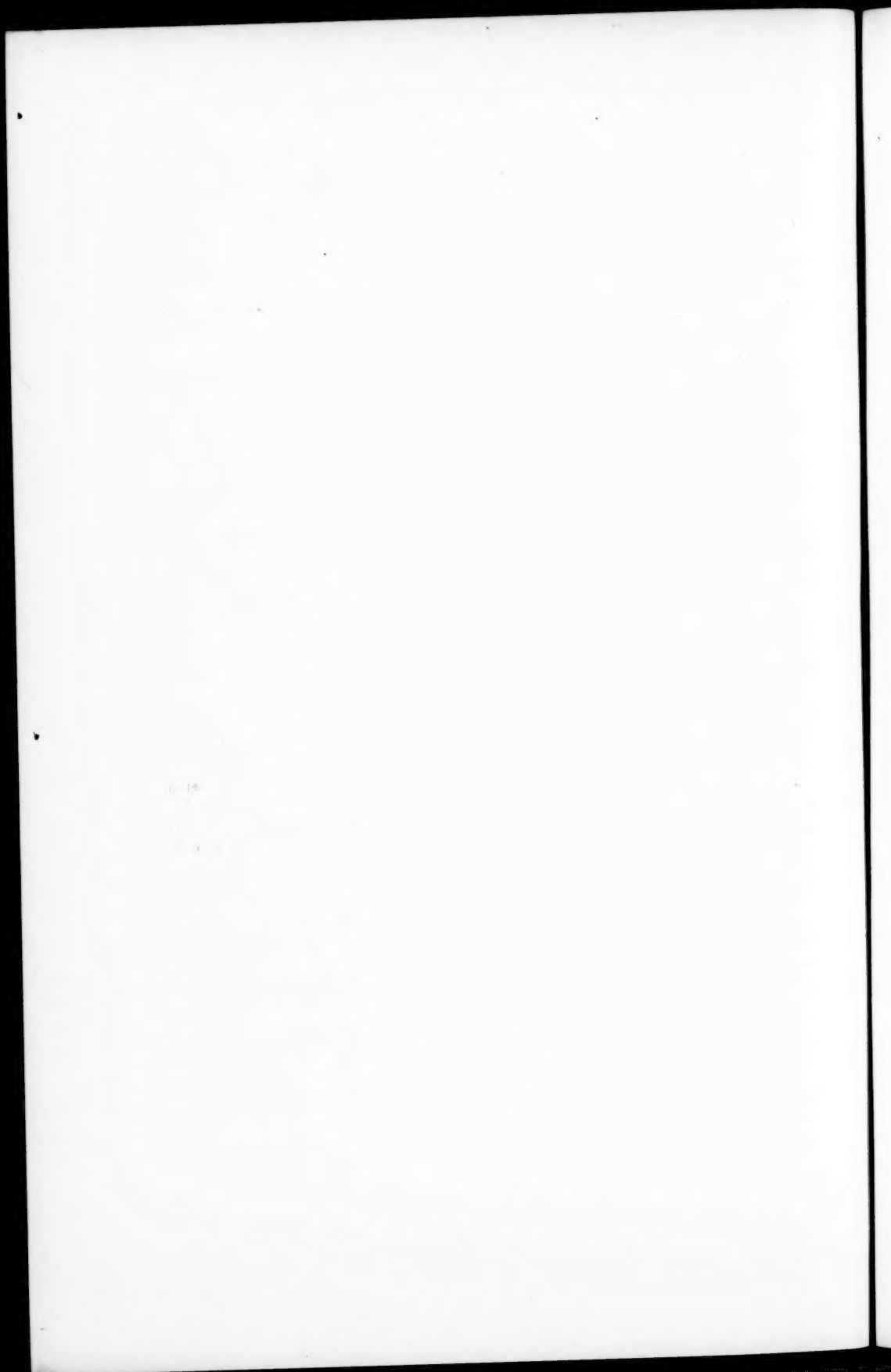
Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 8, 1915—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Edmonton.....	.....	.....	.....	Epidemic 30 miles south closed Aug. 14, 1915; Cases, 100 (estimated).
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	June 1-30.....	2	4	
Peterborough.....	July 10-17.....	.....	1	
Sarnia.....	June 13-19.....	1	.....
Toronto.....	June 6-Aug. 7.....	7	.....
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	June 13-Sept. 25.....	13	.....
Sherbrooke.....	June 1-30.....	.....	1	
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	July 18-24.....	.....	1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 2-Aug. 7.....	108	17	
China:				
Amoy.....	July 4-Aug. 14.....	.....	.....	Present.
Chungking.....	May 23-June 19.....	.....	.....	Do.
Foochow.....	May 9-22.....	.....	.....	Do.
Harbin.....	May 3-9.....	1	.....
Hongkong.....	May 9-Aug. 7.....	9	6	
Manchuria Station.....	June 21-27.....	2	.....	Eastern Chinese Railway.
Nanking.....	June 20-Aug. 14.....	.....	.....	Present.
Shanghai.....	May 9-July 3.....	5	5	Natives.
Tientsin.....	May 16-22.....	.....	1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java.....	Apr. 18-July 31.....	682	164	
Batavia.....	Apr. 25-July 17.....	.....	30	Do.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 21-July 15.....	41	14	
Cairo.....	Apr. 30-July 15.....	18	8	
Germany.....				Total, May 16-July 3, 1915: 9 cases.
Hamburg.....	June 6-12.....	1	.....
Government districts—				
Allenstein.....	June 13-19.....	1	.....
Arnsberg.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Breslau.....	June 20-July 3.....	1	.....
Danzig.....	June 13-July 31.....	3	.....
Gumbinnen.....	May 23-29.....	2	.....
Marlenwerder.....	May 23-July 31.....	3	.....
Merseburg.....	June 20-July 3.....	1	.....
Oppelen.....	May 16-July 31.....	9	.....
Posen.....	May 30-June 5.....	3	.....
Potsdam.....	June 13-Aug. 14.....	4	.....
Great Britain:				
Bristol.....	Mar. 21-May 22.....	29	7	1 vessel from Bombay. Maximum incidence, Apr. 4-17: Cases, 22; deaths, 2.
London.....	May 30-June 12.....	3	.....
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	May 23-29.....	.....	1	
India:				
Bassoin.....	May 2-8.....	.....	1	
Bombay.....	May 2-Aug. 14.....	230	124	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 25-July 10.....	.....	255	
Karachi.....	May 2-July 31.....	25	4	
Madras.....	May 2-Aug. 14.....	31	18	
Moulmein.....	May 23-29.....	.....	1	
Pegu.....	Apr. 18-June 12.....	1	1	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 18-Aug. 7.....	129	55	May 1-31, 1915: Cases, 37; deaths, 14.
Indo-China:				
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Jan. 1-31.....	.....	.....	Present.
Cambodia.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	32	5	
Cochin China.....	Jan. 1-31.....	12	.....
Laos.....	Feb. 1-28.....	6	.....
Tonkin.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	66	12	
Saigon.....	May 23-July 10.....	2	2	
Italy:				
Milan.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Turin.....	Aug. 15-29.....	3	.....
Japan:				
Taiwan, island.....	May 23-29.....	1	.....

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 26 to Oct. 8, 1915—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	July 14-Sept. 5....	.....	3	
Aguascalientes.....	June 7-Sept. 12....	.....	17	
Columbia.....	Sept. 15.....	2	.....
Frontera.....	May 23-Aug. 14....	129	51	
Mazatlan.....	June 23-July 13....	.....	3	
Monterey.....	June 14-Sept. 5....	9	.....
Nuevo Laredo.....	Sept. 11.....	2	.....	In persons from San Luis Potosi.
Progreso.....	June 6-July 24....	7	1	
Salina Cruz.....	June 1-30.....	4	1	Soldier from San Geronimo.
Tampico.....	Aug. 11-20.....	.....	1	
Vera Cruz.....	June 7-Sept. 5....	109	55	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 23-Aug. 28....	27	.....
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 2-15.....	19	5	
Petrograd.....	May 8-Aug. 14....	359	146	
Riga.....	May 9-July 17....	61	.....	Mar. 1-31, 1915; Cases, 89; deaths, 22.
Vladivostok.....	May 29-June 4....	1	.....	Sept. 27-Oct. 31, 1914; Cases, 51; deaths, 16. Nov. 1-28, 1914; Cases, 70; deaths, 23.
Warsaw.....	Apr. 21-May 3....	356	.....
Serbia:				
Madrid.....	June 1-July 31....	.....	7	
Seville.....	May 1-June 30....	.....	7	
Valencia.....	May 30-Sept. 4....	90	11	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Apr. 25-May 15....	6	2	
Singapore.....	May 23-29.....	1	.....
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	May 16-July 3....	18	.....
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad.....	May 2-8.....	.....	.....	Present.
Beirut.....	May 16-Aug. 14....	84	35	
Haifa.....	May 3-July 25....	9	1	
Jaffa.....	May 9-29.....	2	.....
Mersina.....	May 30-June 5....	1	.....
Tripoli.....	May 2-8.....	.....	.....	Do.
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Town.....	June 24-July 30....	3	.....



SANITARY LEGISLATION.

COURT DECISIONS.

TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT.

Foodstuffs—Poisonous Substances—Manufacturer Held Liable to Consumer.

BOYD ET UX *v.* COCA-COLA BOTTLING WORKS, 177 S. W. Rep., 80. (Apr. 15, 1915.)

A manufacturer of foodstuffs which are placed on sale in sealed packages must exercise care to see that nothing unwholesome or injurious is contained in the packages, and he is liable to the consumer for injury resulting from negligence in filling a package even when the consumer purchases the package from a dealer and not directly from the manufacturer.

A bottle of coca-cola, purchased from a retail dealer, contained a cigar stub which had been placed there before the bottle was sealed in the bottling works. The wife of the purchaser was made ill by drinking part of the contents of the bottle. The court held that the bottler was liable for the injury.

GREEN, J.: This damage suit was instituted by W. C. Boyd and wife, Lou J. Boyd, and pending the suit Mrs. Boyd died. W. C. Boyd was appointed her administrator, and the case was revived.

A motion for a directed verdict in favor of defendant below was sustained by the trial court. Upon appeal this judgment was reversed by the Court of Civil Appeals, and the case is before us on petition for certiorari, which has been granted.

Mrs. Lou Boyd was a lady in delicate health who was in the habit of occasionally drinking coca-cola as a tonic and for its invigorating effects. Her husband bought for her a sealed bottle of this beverage from a retail dealer in Nashville. He carried the bottle home and poured a portion of its contents into a glass. His wife drank the liquid poured out, and immediately became intensely nauseated and suffered seriously from its effects.

Mr. Boyd examined the bottle and found therein a cigar stub about 2 inches long which had apparently been in the liquid for some time. It was shown on the trial that complaint was made by Mr. Boyd to an agent of the Coca-Cola Bottling Works about the incident referred to, and this agent expressed regret and indignation and said that the company had employed some negroes who were careless about washing bottles into which coca-cola was poured. The proof shows that it was the custom of defendant company to buy empty bottles around town and refill them. A physician testified for plaintiff below as to the poisonous effect of a fluid impregnated with nicotine from a cigar stub.

Defendant below introduced no proof, but made a motion for peremptory instructions, which was sustained on the ground that there was no privity of contract between the Boyds and the Coca-Cola Bottling Works, inasmuch as the purchase was made from an intermediate dealer.

Before considering this proposition, there are some minor matters of which we should dispose.

It is first urged on behalf of the bottling works that there was a fatal variance between the declaration and the proof, in that the declaration charged defendants below with negligently placing the cigar stub in the bottle, while the proof tended to

show that the cigar stub was placed in the bottle by some one else and was in the bottle when it was filled. The charge of the declaration is that the cigar stub "was placed in such bottle and sealed up with said fluid by defendant company, its agents and employees, and had been negligently placed upon the market for sale and for use as aforesaid." The real negligence charged in this declaration is the sealing up of the cigar stub in the bottle and the placing of such bottle on the market. It is immaterial as to who put the stub in the bottle, and a variance between the declaration and the proof in an immaterial matter does not affect the case.

It is next said that the plaintiffs below were guilty of contributory negligence in not examining more closely the bottle and its contents. We think there is nothing in this. The proof shows that the bottle and the fluid were both of a dark color, and the cigar stub could not be readily discerned. Furthermore, it is to be presumed that the contents of sealed packages put on the market to be used as a food or beverage are fit to be so used. A consumer is not negligent in failing to examine the same for poisonous substances.

There are some other matters mentioned in the brief filed for the bottling works which we do not think it necessary to discuss, and we come to the main question in the case.

The trial judge doubtless based his action on the case of *Burkett v. Manufacturing Co.* (126 Tenn., 467; 150 S. W., 421), and this case is pressed upon the court by counsel for defendant company as being conclusive of this controversy.

Burkett v. Manufacturing Co., supra, was a case in which the purchaser of a carriage, which had been bought from a dealer, sued the manufacturer for injuries sustained by reason of the spokes in one of the wheels breaking. It was held by this court that the manufacturer was not liable to the purchaser. The court said:

The general rule is that a manufacturer is not liable to a third person, who buys his goods from an intermediate dealer, because of the want of any privity between the parties. The rule is different, however, if the manufacturer had knowledge of the defect, and put the article upon the market in that condition. In such case he is guilty of fraud, and is liable to anyone into whose hands the article falls, and who is injured while using it properly. He is also liable to such third person where the article sold is of such kind as to be imminently dangerous to human life or health; also, when an article, although not apparently dangerous, is known by him to be such, and he gives no notice of its qualities when he puts it upon the market. (*Burkett v. Manufacturing Co.*, 126 Tenn., 472; 150 S. W., 421.)

We do not think the foregoing case sustains the action of the court below. The present case falls within the second exception stated in *Burkett v. Manufacturing Co.* All medicines, foods, and beverages are articles of such kind as to be imminently dangerous to human life or health unless care is exercised in their preparation.

Upon a person who undertakes the performance of an act which, if not done with care and skill, will imperil the lives of others, the law imposes the duty of exercising the requisite care and skill. In such matters such a person is liable to others suffering from his negligence.

This liability does not depend on contract or privity, but arises from a breach of the legal duty, to which we have just referred. A tort is committed, a legal right invaded, by practices which prejudice another's health.

Speaking in a case similar to this one, the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals said:

Among the most fundamental of personal rights, without which man could not live in a state of society, is the right of personal security, including "the preservation of a man's health from such practices as may prejudice or annoy it." (First Blackstone's Comm., 129, 134.) * * * To assert, therefore, that one living in a state of society organized, as ours is, according to the principles of the common law, need not be careful that his acts do not endanger the life or impair the health of his neighbor, seems to offend against the fundamentals. (*Tomlinson v. Armour & Co.*, 75 N. J. Law, 748, 70 Atl. 314, 19 L. R. A. (N. S.) 923.)

Upon the principles stated, a negligent manufacturer has been held liable for injuries to consumers, purchasing from intermediate dealers, for the careless labeling

of poisons and patent medicines. (*Thomas v. Winchester*, 6 N. Y., 397, 57 Am. Dec., 455; *Blood Balm Co. v. Cooper*, 83 Ga., 457, 10 S. E., 118, 5 L. R. A., 612, 20 Am. St. Rep., 324.) For negligently bottling beer with broken glass in the bottle. (*Watson v. Augusta Brewing Co.*, 124 Ga., 121, 52 S. E., 152, 1 L. R. A. (N. S.), 1178, 110 Am. St. Rep., 157.) For negligent preparation of mincemeat put up in a package. (*Salman v. Libby*, 219 Ill., 421, 76 N. E., 573.) For the careless and negligent canning of spoiled meat. (*Tomlinson v. Armour & Co.*, 75 N. J. L., 748, 70 Atl., 314, 19 L. R. A. (N. S.), 923.) See also *Bishop v. Weber* (139 Mass., 411, 1 N. E., 154, 52 Am. Rep., 715).

So when the manufacturer of this beverage undertook to place it on the market in sealed bottles, intending it to be purchased and taken into the human stomach, under such circumstances that neither the dealer nor the consumer had opportunity for knowledge of its contents, he likewise assumed the duty of exercising care to see that there was nothing unwholesome or injurious contained in said bottles. For a negligent breach of this duty the manufacturer became liable to the person damaged thereby.

Practically all the modern cases are to the effect that the ultimate consumer of foods, medicines, or beverages may bring his action against the manufacturer for injuries caused by the negligent preparation of such articles. This is certainly true where the articles are sold in sealed packages and are not subject to inspection. Some of the cases place the liability on the grounds heretofore stated. Others place it on pure-food statutes. Others say there is an implied warranty when goods are dispensed in original packages, which is available to all damaged by their use, and another case says that the liability rests upon the demands of social justice. See the cases collected in a note to *Mazetti v. Armour & Co.* (48 L. R. A. (N. S.), 213, 219) and in a note to *Tomlinson v. Armour & Co.* (19 L. R. A. (N. S.), 923).

Upon whatever ground the liability of such a manufacturer to the ultimate consumer is placed, the result is eminently satisfactory, conducive to the public welfare and one which we approve.

The judgment of the Court of Civil Appeals is affirmed.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Druggists—Registration—New York Law Held to be Reasonable and Valid.

PEOPLE V. ROEMER, 153 N. Y. Supp., 323. (May 7, 1915.)

The New York law requiring places where drugs are retailed to be registered annually is a moderate and lawful exercise of the police power, and is valid.

The fact that storekeepers who are not pharmacists are permitted to sell certain drugs in small villages and country places distant from a drug store, while licensed pharmacists are required to register annually, is not such discrimination as to render the law unreasonable and void.

PER CURIAM: The plaintiffs have recovered a penalty of \$50 for a violation by defendant of the public health law relating to the practice of pharmacy. Chapter 422, Laws 1910, section 234 of the act, provides that every place in which drugs are retailed "shall be annually registered in the month of January by the board as conducted in full compliance with law and the rules." The statute provides for a registration fee of \$2. The defendant did not pay the fee; hence he did not receive his certificate; hence he did not display the certificate. Therefore he violated the law. He makes three complaints: (1) That he is a licensed druggist, and that the statute impairs his right to pursue his occupation; (2) that the exaction of the fee is oppressive and arbitrary; (3) that storekeepers, not druggists, may under conditions do what he (a skilled druggist) may not do under other conditions.

So far as it concerns the present question, a licensed druggist is not denied the right to follow his occupation, but the State exacts that the place where he carries

on his business shall be registered every year, so that it may be kept under cognizance. The State may require pharmacists to register annually. (*Reetz v. Michigan*, 188 U. S., 505; 23 Sup. Ct., 390; 47 L. Ed., 563.) The present statute is a quite moderate and lawful exercise of the police power. (*State of Minnesota v. Hovorka*, 100 Minn., 249, 110 N. W. 870; 8 L. R. A. (N. S.), 1272; 10 Ann. Cas., 398.) The fee for the registration is suitable and appropriated to meet the expense of the bureau. (Public health law, section 231.)

Section 234 of that law allows, in places of 1,000 inhabitants or less, storekeepers to sell medicines and poisons for a period not exceeding one year upon the payment of a fee of \$3. "The storekeeper's certificate is limited to the village or place where the storekeeper resides and may be limited to the sale of certain classes of poisons sold only in original packages and put up by a licensed pharmacist whose name and business address is displayed on the package."

The question, then, is whether, in districts with small populations distant 3 miles from a pharmacy or drug store, the State may license a layman to sell drugs and elsewhere require the vendor to be of prescribed knowledge and skill. The storekeeper is not authorized to compound medicines, and, like pharmacists, he "is responsible for the strength, quality, and purity of all drugs sold or dispensed by him, subject to the guaranty provisions of this article," and is subject to section 237 of the law, which relates to "adulterating, misbranding, and substituting." The function permitted the storekeeper is comparatively much inferior to the powers of a pharmacist or druggist, while the responsibilities imposed upon him are substantially the same. But under the same conditions each has the same privileges. The question is whether for the sale of poisons and medicines, which must necessarily mean prepared medicines (that is, such as do not require compounding by the vendor), the State must compel dwellers in sparsely settled districts to resort to a pharmacy or drug store, however distant, for articles that may be needed for poisons or medicines. That would mean that a farmer must go beyond his locality to purchase poisons used in his business, if a pharmacist has not settled within convenient reach, and that medicines prepared or sold in packages, however pressing the exigency, must under the same conditions be sought beyond the locality. That would be a denial of the convenient purchase of necessities and permit pharmacists, who shun scattering communities, to monopolize a trade at centers to which their traffic would not tend. Because a pharmacist must study and acquire knowledge to be such, it does not follow that some of his inferior powers may not be committed to less trained men who reside where persons of his class do not carry on business. That matter was considered satisfactorily in *State of Minnesota v. Donaldson* (41 Minn., 74, 42 N. W. 781), although in that case it was required that the merchandise sold be "put up by a registered pharmacist." But it is inconceivable that a storekeeper would sell poisons not prepared pursuant to the direction of a chemist, or medicines not prepared by a similarly skilled person.

The judgment should be affirmed, with costs.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Definition of Terms. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That this ordinance shall be known and designated as the sanitary code of the board of health of the town of Bloomfield.

SEC. 2. That the terms "board," "this board," "said board," and "board of health" shall be held to mean the local board of health of the town of Bloomfield.

SEC. 3. That the word "regulation" as used herein shall be held to include such special regulations as the board may promulgate from time to time; and that the word "permit" as used herein shall be held to mean the permission in writing of this board, issued according to this ordinance, rules, regulations, or resolutions, of the board; and that the word "light" or "lighted" as used herein shall be held to mean natural, external light; and that all words, terms, and phrases in this ordinance defined shall also include their usual, natural, and general meaning as well as those herein specially given.

SEC. 4. That the phrase "contagious disease" shall be held to include any disease of an infectious, contagious, or pestilential nature with which any person may be sick, affected, or attacked (more especially, however, referring to cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, diphtheria, ship or typhus, typhoid and scarlet fever, measles, ophthalmia neonatorum, whooping cough, chicken-pox, tuberculosis, and cerebro-spinal meningitis), and also including any new disease of an infectious, contagious, or pestilential nature, and also any other disease publicly declared by this board dangerous to the public health.

SEC. 5. That the word "street" when used in the sanitary code shall be held to include avenues, sidewalks, gutters, places, and public alleys; and the words "public places" shall be held to include parks, and water and open spaces thereto adjacent, and also public yards, grounds, and areas, and all open spaces between buildings and streets; the word "rubbish" shall be held to include all the loose and decayed material and dirtlike substance that attends use and decay, or which accumulates from buildings, storing, or cleaning; the word "garbage" shall be held to include every accumulation of animal or vegetable matter, or both, liquid or otherwise, that attends the preparation, decay, and dealing in or storage of meats, fish, fowl, birds, or vegetables; and the word "dirt" shall be held to mean natural soil, earth, and stone.

SEC. 6. That the word "cellar," as used herein, shall be held to mean and include every basement or lower story of any building or house of which one-half or more of the height from the floor to the ceiling is below the level of the adjoining ground.

SEC. 7. That a "tenement house" shall be taken to mean and include every house, building, or portion thereof which is rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or is occupied as the house, home, or residence of three or more families, living independently of one another, and doing their own cooking upon the premises, or by more than two families upon a floor so living and cooking but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water-closets, or privies, or some of them.

SEC. 8. The term "food" as used in this ordinance shall include every article used for food or drink by man, and every ingredient in such article, and all confectionery. That the word "meat" whenever herein used includes every part of any land animal,

and eggs (whether mixed or not with any other substance), and the word "fish" includes every part of any animal that lives in water, or the flesh of which is not meat; and the word "vegetable" includes every article of human consumption as food (which not being meat or fish or milk) is held or offered or intended for sale or consumption; and all fish and meat and vegetables found therein shall be deemed to be therein, and held for such sale or consumption as such food, unless the contrary be distinctly proved.

SEC. 9. That the word "person" as used herein shall be held to mean both plural and singular, as the case may demand, and shall include corporations, companies, societies, and associations, as well as individuals.

SEC. 10. That the word "cattle" shall be held to include all animals with split hoof, except birds, fowl, and fish of which any part of the body is used as food; the word "butcher" shall be held to include whoever is engaged in the business of keeping, driving, or slaughtering any cattle, or in selling any meat; the word "market" shall include every store, cellar, stand, and place at which the business is the buying, selling, or keeping for sale of meat, fish, or vegetables for human food.

SEC. 11. The word "quarantine" shall be held to mean the prohibition of all communication of individuals infected with or exposed to contagious or infectious diseases or supposed to be peculiarly liable to such contagious or infectious diseases for the period fixed by this board.

Board of Health—Employees—Inspections by. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 12. That the board of health, its health officer or duly authorized agent or agents shall make the inspections and examinations required by any law of this State, or by any code, ordinance, regulation, or order of this board: and all persons are hereby forbidden to interfere with or obstruct such inspection, examination, or execution under a penalty of \$25 for each and every offense.

SEC. 13. That the board of health, its health officer, or duly authorized agent or agents shall have the right at all times to enter into and upon any premises or buildings in the town for the purpose of examining the same to ascertain whether there is upon or in any premises or building in the town any nuisance or violation of this ordinance, or for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this ordinance.

Buildings, Tenement Houses, and Lodging Houses—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 14. That no person shall hereafter erect or cause to be erected, or converted to a new purpose by alteration, any building or structure which, or any part of which, shall be inadequate or defective in respect to strength, ventilation, light, drainage, or of any other usual, proper or necessary provision or precaution; nor shall the owner, builder or lessee, tenant or occupant of any such or of any other building or structure (within the right or ability of either to remedy or prevent the same), cause or allow any matter or thing to be or to be done in or about any such building or structure dangerous or prejudicial to life or health.

SEC. 15. That no owner, agent or lessee of any building, or any part thereof, shall lease or let, or hire out the same, or any portion thereof, to be occupied by any person, or allow the same to be occupied as a place in which, or for anyone, to dwell or lodge, except when such buildings or such parts thereof are sufficiently lighted, ventilated, provided and accommodated, and are in all respects in that condition of cleanliness and wholesomeness for which this code or any law of this State provides, or in which they or either of them require any such premises to be kept.

SEC. 16. That no person having the right and power to prevent the same shall knowingly cause or permit any person to sleep or remain in any cellar or any place dangerous or prejudicial to life or health by reason of a want of ventilation or drainage or by reason of the presence of any poisonous, noxious, or offensive substance or otherwise.

SEC. 17. That no owner, agent, lessee, or keeper of any tenement house, lodging or boarding house shall cause or allow so great a number of persons to dwell, be, or sleep in any such house or any portion thereof as thereby to cause any danger or detriment to life or health, as provided in section 142 of chapter 61 of the pamphlet laws of New Jersey, requiring not less than 400 cubic feet of air to each adult and 200 cubic feet of air to each child under 12 years of age occupying such room.

SEC. 18. That every tenement house or dwelling, and every part thereof, shall be kept clean and free from any accumulation of dirt, filth, garbage, or other matter in or on the same, or in the yard, court, passage, area or alley connected with or belonging to the same. The owner, agent, lessee, or occupant of any tenement house or dwelling or part thereof, shall thoroughly cleanse all the rooms, passages, stairs, floors, windows, doors, walls, ceilings, privies, cesspools, and drains of the house or part of the house of which he is the owner, agent, lessee, or occupant to the satisfaction of this board, its health officer, or duly authorized agent or agents, so often as shall be required by the said board, its health officer, or duly authorized agent or agents, and shall well and sufficiently, to the satisfaction of said board, its health officer, or duly authorized agent or agents, whitewash or paint the walls and ceilings thereof so often as shall be required by said board.

SEC. 19. That wherever it shall be decided by this board that any building, or part thereof, is unfit for human habitation, by reason of its being so infected with disease, or by reason of its being in a condition dangerous to health or otherwise, or to be likely to cause sickness among the occupants, and notice of such decision shall have been affixed conspicuously on the building, or any part thereof, by order of the board, for the reasons to be stated therein as aforesaid, such building, or part thereof, shall within 10 days thereafter, be vacated, or within such shorter time as in said notice may be specified. Any person, persons, or corporation offending against any of the provisions of sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19 shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$25, nor more than \$50 for each offense.

SEC. 20. Chapter 61 of the State Laws of New Jersey, session of 1904, entitled "An act to improve the condition of tenement houses in this State, and to establish a State board of tenement house supervision," together with amendments and supplements thereto, is hereby incorporated into and made a part of this ordinance, in so far as it relates to light, air, space, sleeping quarters, dirt and filth, storage of refuse, sewer connections, plumbing, cesspools and privies; and any person violating any of the above-mentioned provisions of the said act shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for each day during which a violation of said act is willfully allowed to exist.

Sewers—Connections with. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 21. That whenever the board of health shall so direct, all houses and other buildings on premises abutting on streets in which a public sewer is laid or shall be laid, shall be connected with said sewer by the owner, agent, or lessee of said premises, and in streets in which a public sewer shall hereafter be laid all cesspools and privy vaults maintained or existing on said streets shall, within 60 days after the completion of said sewer, be emptied and then filled with fresh earth and not thereafter be used as a receptacle for filth of any kind. And any person offending against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$25.

Privies and Cesspools—Location, Construction, and Removal of Contents. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 22. That no person shall erect, construct, or use a temporary privy vault or inclosure without a permit in writing therefor from this board, its health officer, or duly authorized agent or agents; and upon receiving such permit the person who

receives the same shall construct and maintain such temporary privy vault or inclosure for such time, and as directed by this board. And any person or persons to whom any such permit is granted shall keep such privy vault in a sanitary condition, and shall each day deposit therein a sufficient quantity of lime or fresh earth; and upon the removal of such temporary privy vault or inclosure, the premises around which the same was placed or used shall be left in a sanitary condition.

SEC. 23. That whenever any premises shall be connected with a sewer, by order of this board or voluntarily, or when a privy vault or cesspool shall for any reason be abandoned, such privy vault or cesspool shall be entirely emptied and filled with fresh earth or ashes, unless otherwise ordered by this board.

That no privy vault or cesspool shall hereafter be constructed or maintained on any lot or premises abutting on a street in which is or hereafter may be laid a sewer without a permit from this board, and that the inside dimensions of each privy vault shall not be less than 4 feet wide by 6 feet deep, or cesspool less than 8 feet wide and 10 feet deep.

SEC. 24. That no rain-water leader, waste pipe or soil pipes shall discharge or run into any privy vault, nor shall any slops or filthy water be deposited therein.

SEC. 25. That no person shall throw into or deposit in any vault, sink, privy, or cesspool any offal, meat, fish, garbage, or other substance except that of which any such place is the appropriate receptacle.

SEC. 26. That no owner, agent, tenant, lessee, or occupant, or person having charge of any dwelling, tenement house, building, or premises to which any privy vault or cesspool shall appertain or be attached shall draw off or allow to run off upon any other premises, or street, lane, alley, or public place the contents of any such privy vault or cesspool; nor shall the owner, agent, tenant, lessee, occupant, or person in charge permit the contents of said privy vault or cesspool to rise so as to become offensive, nor within 2 feet of any part of the top thereof, and at no time shall the contents be allowed beyond a point within 2 feet of the surface of the surrounding land. The owner or occupier of any premises within this town shall cleanse every cesspool or privy vault belonging to such premises and remove the contents therefrom upon notice, in writing, to that effect from this board or whenever required so to do by ordinance or special notice.

SEC. 27. That no privy vault shall be built or maintained within 20 feet of the side line of any street, within 3 feet of the party line or fence of the adjacent lot or lots, or within 40 feet of the door or window of any house without permission from this board, and no privy vault shall be completed nor shall any cover be made, put upon, or over the same until the said privy vault has been inspected by the inspector of this board and has been found to correspond to the terms of the permit and the provisions of this code.

Any owner, agent, tenant, lessee or occupant, or person in charge of any premises in this town who fails to comply with or violates or offends against any of the provisions of sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, or 27 of this code shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10 for the first offense and for each subsequent offense the sum of \$25.

SEC. 28. No cesspool or underground receptacle (except for rain water) shall be built, maintained, or allowed without a permit first had from the board of health therefor, within 3 feet of the party line or fence of an adjacent lot or lots nor less than 15 feet of the foundation wall of any building.

Any person, persons, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10.

SEC. 29. That no part of the contents of any privy vault or cesspool within the town limits, except substances not soluble in water, shall be removed or transported, except the same be removed or transported by some odorless apparatus, and no part of the contents of any privy vault or cesspool shall be removed by the pitting process, except in cases where it is impossible to remove the same by pumping.

When emptied by the pitting process, the contents shall be thoroughly disinfected before being removed, and in removing said contents they shall be deposited in dunnigans or barrels which shall be water-tight, the lids of which shall be securely fastened to said dunnigans or barrels by clamps and made tight by means of a rubber gasket between said lids and the chimes.

Any scavenger who shall commence to clean any privy vault or cesspool shall, without interruption or delay, remove every portion of the contents thereof.

That such tanks as may be used and trucks for conveying the dunnigans or barrels shall be suitably constructed and the name of the owner, with the number of his town license distinctly painted thereon, and the entire apparatus and appliances shall at all times present a clean appearance, be free from obnoxious odors, and always in good and efficient working order. The workmen shall be well instructed in their duties and orderly while in performance of their work.

Any person or persons or corporation who violate any of the provisions of section 29 of this code shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$25 for the first offense and for each subsequent offense the sum of \$50.

Foodstuffs—Protection and Sale—Condemnation of Unwholesome. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 30. That no person shall manufacture, have, or offer for sale any article of food or drink which is adulterated within the meaning of an act to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs, March 25, 1881, and the supplement thereto, approved March 23, 1883, or of any acts of the legislature hereafter passed amendatory, supplementary, or additional thereto.

SEC. 31. No milk or butter, nor any other food or drink which has been exposed to the emanation or infection of any communicable disease, shall be brought into or held or offered for sale in this town.

SEC. 32. That every person being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room, stall, or place where any meat, fish, birds, fowl, fruit, nuts, or vegetables designed or held for human food, shall be stored or kept or shall be held or offered for sale, shall put and keep such room, stall, or place and its appurtenances in a cleanly and wholesome condition, and every person having charge or interested or engaged, whether as a principal or agent, in the care of or in respect to the custody or sale of any meat, fish, birds, fowl, fruit, nuts, or vegetables, designed for human food, shall put and preserve the same in a cleanly and wholesome condition, and shall not allow the same or any part thereof to be poisoned, infected, or rendered unsafe or unwholesome for human food.

SEC. 33. That no cased, blown, plaited, raised, stuffed, putrid, impure, or unhealthy or unwholesome meat, fish, birds, or fowl shall be held, bought, or sold or offered for sale for human food by peddlers or held or kept in any market or in any public place.

SEC. 34. That no decayed or unwholesome fruit, nuts, or vegetables shall be brought into said town or held, bought, or sold or offered for sale for human food or held or kept in any market or in any public place.

SEC. 35. That upon any cattle, meat, fish, birds, fowl, fruits, nuts, or vegetables being found by any inspector or other officer of this board in a condition which renders the same unsafe or unwholesome for human food, it shall be the duty of said inspector or officer of this board to affix to the said article or articles a label on which shall be written or printed the words "Condemned by direction of the board of health, town of Bloomfield, N. J.," and when anything included within the provisions of this section shall be found in numbers, quantity, or bulk, it shall only be necessary for said inspector or officer to affix one such label to a conspicuous part of the box, tin, basket, compartment, or other place or thing containing the same, and he shall report every such condemnation at the office of the board of health. And no person or persons shall destroy, deface, conceal, interfere with, or remove any label affixed by any inspector or officer of this board, as aforesaid.

It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of any matter or substances that have been condemned to immediately remove the same from any market, street, or place, and convey the same to such place as may be designated by the inspector or officer, and such articles shall not be sold or offered for sale, nor in any way disposed of, and in case the owner or person in charge shall fail or neglect, or refuse to remove said articles within three hours after having been notified to do so, the same may be removed by the inspector or other officer of this board, the owner or person in charge paying all expenses therefor.

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SEC. 45. Clothing worn by all operatives, employees, clerks, and other persons, while engaged in work in any of the places where food intended for sale or distribution is produced, manufactured, prepared, packed, stored, sold, distributed, or transported, shall be in a clean condition at all times.

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SEC. 52. No meats, sea foods, confectionery, or other articles to be sold, or offered, or intended for sale for human food shall be displayed or stored on the sidewalk or outside any place of business, or in any open door or window, nor shall they be transported upon a public or private way unless such articles are covered by cases of glass, wood, metal, paper, or other proper covering. No vegetables or fruit to be sold for human food shall be displayed or stored except in clean receptacles. No bakery or dairy food products or food prepared for immediate consumption—such as cook meats, mincemeat, pickles, sauerkraut, or candy—shall be displayed except in glass cases or under proper covers. Raw meats shall be kept in a strictly sanitary condition. No meats, sea foods, confectionery, or other articles to be sold or offered or intended for sale for human food shall be stored or displayed in any store except such fruits, vegetables, meats, sea foods, confectionery, etc., shall be placed on a raised platform, elevated above the floor level or otherwise suitably protected from contamination, with the floor and the refuse thereon.

Wells—Location—Closing of, When Polluted. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 36. That whenever this board shall have satisfactory evidence that any well, the water of which is used for domestic purposes, is polluted or detrimental to the public health and rendered unsafe for potable use, notice to discontinue the use of said polluted water shall be sent to the owner, agent, lessee, or party in charge of said well, and at the discretion of this board the owner, agent, lessee, or party in charge of said well may be ordered, in writing, to close or fill up such well. If the said notification or order is not complied with within the time therein specified, the ordinance shall be deemed violated and this board may proceed to cause such well to be closed or filled up, the owner, agent, lessee, or person in charge paying all expenses incurred by said board therefor.

Every well which is used for domestic purposes shall be at least 50 feet from every privy vault, catch basin, cesspool, manure vault, and stable.

Any person or persons or corporation who shall fail to comply with or violate any of the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, or 36 of this code shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$15 for the first offense and for each subsequent offense the sum of \$25.

Grocery Stores, Meat Markets, Restaurants, etc.—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 37. No store in which food is sold shall be directly connected with any sleeping room; and said store shall be separated from any room used as a dwelling apartment or tenement by a solid partition from floor to ceiling.

SEC. 38. All restaurants shall provide, in places where foodstuffs are kept, prepared, cooked, or served to customers, full protection from dust, dirt, flies, and vermin,

by glass cases, wire screens, and other modern methods and shall cause the abatement and destruction of vermin and flies wherever found.

SEC. 39. All restaurants shall be equipped with covered metallic cans for retaining and keeping their garbage and waste in a sanitary manner, which shall be kept in such places and manner as will preclude nuisance and contamination of the kitchen and such rooms from odors and from all possibilities therefrom, and when necessary shall use disinfectants.

SEC. 40. All meat markets or other places where meat is sold or distributed must be kept clean, well lighted, and ventilated. The back room of the meat market must be kept free from filth-collecting plunder and be at all times in a sanitary condition.

SEC. 41. Every person owning or managing any store, shop, or commission house where meats, fish, fowl, fruit, or vegetables are kept or offered for sale or sold, and every person owning or managing any hotel, restaurant or boarding house, is required to provide metallic receptacles with close-fitting covers, sufficient for the disposition of all garbage from their premises; and no person shall remove any such garbage from such receptacles after it has been deposited therein except for the purpose of transporting the same to the place for the destruction or other disposition thereof.

SEC. 42. Live poultry shall not be kept in the same room or compartment in which meats are prepared, stored, or exposed for sale. Nor shall live poultry be kept in any room adjoining such room, or compartment except by permit of this board.

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SEC. 46. The side walls of every bakery, confectionery, creamery, hotel, or restaurant kitchen shall be well plastered, wainscoted, or ceiled with metal or lumber and shall be oil-painted or kept well lime-washed, and all interior woodwork in every bakery, confectionery, creamery, hotel, or restaurant kitchen in this town shall be kept well oiled or painted with oil paint and shall be kept washed clean with soap and water.

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SEC. 68. All buildings or rooms where biscuits, pies, bread, crackers, cakes, macaroni, and other foodstuffs, confectionery, candy, ice cream, or frozen sweets are manufactured or made for the purpose of sale shall be drained and plumbed in a manner that will conduce to the proper and healthful sanitary condition thereof and shall have air shafts, windows, or ventilating pipes sufficient to insure ventilation and sufficient light to prevent any place being operated entirely by artificial light, and all doors, windows, and other openings shall be thoroughly screened so as to prevent the entrance of flies or other insects between the 1st day of April and the 31st day of October. Any person, persons, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$25.

Bakery Products—Wrapping of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 44. All bread and bakery products offered or intended for sale shall, upon sale or when carried or handled for sale or delivered in wagons, vehicles, or otherwise, be suitably wrapped in paraffin paper or other cleanly covering in such manner as to completely protect the bread from dirt and dust or from harmful contact in handling.

This section of this ordinance shall apply to all stores, delicatessen or other places, from which bread and other bakery products are sold.

A wrapping of food products in newspapers, old sacks, or any paper that has been formerly used is prohibited.

Laundries—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 47. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, owning or employed in any laundry, to spray the clothing of any person or persons with water emitted from the mouth of said owner or employee.

SEC. 48. No laundry shall be used as a sleeping room, and any laundry that is not separated from living or sleeping rooms by plaster partitions or by other partitions equally impervious to gases shall not be permitted.

Milk and Cream—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 49. When any cow or bull is added to a herd of cattle which has been formerly reported to this board, and shall not have been demonstrated by the tuberculin test to be free from tuberculosis, and officially tagged to show that fact, shall be reported at once to this board, and shall not be brought upon any dairy farm supplying milk to this town, and maintained there for a period longer than is necessary to have said cow or bull officially tuberculin tested, and any cow or bull so tested and reacting to the tuberculin test shall be tagged so as to show that fact, and killed or promptly removed from said farm.

Any person or persons or corporation who shall fail to comply with or violate any of the provisions of sections 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, or 49 of this code shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10 for the first offense and for each subsequent offense the sum of \$25.

SEC. 50. No pasteurized milk that contains over 1,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter shall be sold or offered for sale or delivered in this town.

SEC. 51. No unpasteurized cream that contains over 300,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter and no pasteurized cream that contains over 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter shall be sold or offered for sale or delivered in this town.

Cream that has been pasteurized must be labeled in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for labeling pasteurized milk.

Common Drinking Cups and Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 53. The use of the common drinking cup, a source of communication of infectious diseases, is hereby prohibited in all public places.

SEC. 54. The use of roller towels or any large towel which may be used for more than one service shall not be permitted in any hotel, schoolhouse, restaurant, boarding house, bakery, saloon, club house, public lavatory or washroom, nor in any public place where a number of people congregate, but instead the owners, proprietors, managers or other persons in charge of such places shall provide a sufficient quantity of individual towels of such fabric as may be approved by this board, so that each person may have a clean one for his or her own use. Any person, persons, or corporation violating any of the provisions above set forth in sections 50, 51, 52, 53, or 54 shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of \$25 for each offense.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Prevention of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 55. Any physician, midwife, nurse, or other person in attendance on a confinement case, shall, within two hours after the birth of a child, use prophylactic treatment for the prevention of infantile blindness. One drop of a 1 per cent fresh solution of nitrate of silver to be dropped in each eye after the eyelids have been opened. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of \$50.

Communicable Diseases—Quarantine—Hospitalization—Placarding—Burial. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 56. No person shall, without a permit from the board of health, carry or remove from any one building to another (except to a hospital caring for contagious or infectious diseases) any person sick with any contagious or infectious disease.

SEC. 57. That in case any contagious, infectious, pestilential, or communicable disease occurs, the person or persons sick of such disease shall, after a medical examination and determination by two physicians in good standing and practice that such person or persons are sick with a contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease, be isolated, removed, or caused to be removed by the board, or a majority thereof, from

any hotel, boarding house, boarding school, or other buildings of like character, tenement or apartment house, to a proper place to be designated by this board; and all articles, things, clothing, and other property in the jurisdiction of this board, which, in its opinion, shall be infected with any matter likely to communicate disease to the inhabitants of any county or other municipality of this State, shall be removed or caused to be removed by this board to a proper place to be designated by them, and to disinfect or fumigate all such articles, things, clothing, and other property which may become infected by the presence of persons affected by any contagious, infectious, pestilential, or communicable disease, at the expense of the tenant, occupant, or owner thereof, and such disinfection or fumigation shall be made and performed in such manner and with such materials and within such stated time and under such supervision as this board may direct, or to destroy or to cause to be destroyed all such articles, things, clothing, and other property when, in the opinion of this board the safety of the public health requires it.

Any person or persons offending against any of the provisions of sections 56 and 57 shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

SEC. 58. Whenever in any dwelling house, store, shop, or other building, or in any room or rooms in the same in which there shall be any person or persons sick or infected with smallpox or varioloid, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, or any other disease hereafter named by the board of health, there shall be posted up and maintained in a conspicuous place on the front of said dwelling house, store, shop, or other building, so that the same can be readily seen and distinguished, a card or sign on which the name of the disease shall be printed in plain letters, not less than 1 inch in height, and shall keep the same so posted up during all the time any person or persons so sick shall remain in said dwelling house, store, shop, or other building, the same not to be removed except by order of the board of health, and no person or persons shall deface, injure, or partially or entirely obscure or hide or cover or remove the same. Any person or persons or corporation failing to comply with, violating, or offending against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$20.

SEC. 59. That no person shall bring or cause to be brought into this town any person infected with any contagious disease, except the same be resident thereof, and no person shall bring or cause to be brought into the said town any article liable to propagate a communicable disease.

Any person or persons or corporation offending against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$50.

SEC. 60. That when death has been caused by cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, membranous croup, typhus, scarlet, or yellow fever, or any other contagious disease that may be hereafter specified by this board no dead body of any human being shall remain unburied for a longer time than 24 hours without a permit from the board of health.

When death has been caused by the above-specified diseases the body shall be immediately thereafter disinfected and prepared for burial in such manner as may be directed by this board, and the funeral of such person shall be strictly private.

Any person or persons failing to comply with or offending against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$50.

Rummage Sales—Permit Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 61. Hereafter no sales of second-hand clothing, other wearing apparel, furniture, remnants, or other goods, commonly called rummage sales shall be held in this town, whether for a charitable purpose or otherwise, unless a permit to hold same shall first be obtained from the board of health or its health officer, such permit to be

granted upon the express proviso that it shall be void and of no effect unless the party obtaining such permit shall meet all the requirements imposed by this board or its health officer as to the proper fumigation and disinfection of the articles to be placed on sale. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10.

Garbage and Refuse—Care and Disposal—Transportation of—Vehicles—Scavengers. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 63. That the carrying or conveying in receptacles, carts, or vehicles of any description whatever, through the alleys, streets, or highways of this town any animal flesh, fat, carrion, or putrid meat at any other time and in any other manner than is herein specified is hereby defined and declared to be and does constitute a nuisance.

SEC. 64. Any person or persons or corporation are prohibited and forbidden to carry or to convey in receptacles, carts, or vehicles of any description whatever in this town any refuse or animal flesh, fat, carrion, or putrid meat, except it be between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock a. m.

SEC. 65. That no person, persons, or corporation shall bring from without the limits of the town of Bloomfield into said town, and deposit therein any ashes, offal, garbage, or other refuse matter without having first obtained a permit or license from the Bloomfield Board of Health so to do.

SEC. 66. That the carrying in any receptacle, cart, or vehicle of any description whatever, used for the purpose mentioned in the preceding sections of this ordinance shall without necessity therefor stand or remain, nor shall a needless number gather before or near any building, place of business, or other premises, nor shall the person using said receptacle, cart, or vehicle occupy an unreasonable length of time in loading or unloading or passing along any alley, street, or highway of this town.

And when not in use all such receptacles, carts, or vehicles and all implements used in connection therewith shall be stored and kept in some place where no needless offense shall be given to any of the inhabitants of this town.

That all receptacles, carts, or vehicles mentioned in the foregoing sections in which any substances in said sections referred to may be or be carried shall be strong, tight, and the sides shall be so high above the load or contents that no part of such contents or load shall fall, leak, or spill therefrom. And every such receptacle, cart, or vehicle shall be adequately and tightly covered. That any person, persons, or corporation violating any of the provisions of sections 63, 64, 65, or 66 of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10.

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SEC. 83. That the proprietor, agent, lessee, tenant, or occupant of any tenement house or restaurant, saloon, or any other premises where any refuse matter, offal, or shells from oysters or other shellfish shall accumulate shall daily cause such shells, offal, or refuse matter to be removed to some proper place, and shall keep such premises at all times free from offensive smells and accumulations.

That the owner, agent, lessee, tenant, or occupant of every dwelling, market, restaurant, or other premises where refuse matter shall accumulate in this town shall provide and keep on the premises suitable barrels or receptacles for receiving and holding garbage.

SEC. 84. That no rags, bones, scraps, or refuse matter shall be brought into or be kept in any building used as a dwelling house, or be stored or kept within 20 feet of any dwelling house, except on permit of this board, said board to reserve the right to revocation for cause.

Any person, persons, or corporation violating any of the provisions of sections 82, 83, or 84 shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10.

SEC. 85. That no person shall carry on the business or act in the capacity of a scavenger or night scavenger, and as such remove any ashes, garbage, or house refuse, or clean out or remove the contents of any sink, cesspool, or privy vault without being first licensed for that purpose by this board, and no scavenger shall use or permit to be used in conducting his business as scavenger any wagon or cart which shall not be covered in such a manner as to prevent the escape of ashes or any other materials or substances therefrom and which shall not have been first approved by this board and any person or persons violating this section shall be liable to have his or their license revoked and forfeited and pay a penalty of \$25.

SEC. 86. That no cart or other vehicle for carrying any offal, swill, garbage or rubbish, or the contents of any privy vault, cesspool, or other receptacle for filth, or having upon it or in anything upon such cart or vehicle, any manure or other nauseous or offensive substance, shall, without necessity therefor, stand, or remain, nor shall a needless number gather before or near any building, place of business, or other premises where any person may be; nor shall the person using said cart or vehicle occupy an unreasonable length of time in loading or unloading or in passing along any street or through any inhabited place or ground; nor shall any such cart or vehicle nor the driver thereof, or anything thereto appertaining, be (or by any person having the right to control the same be allowed to be) in a condition needlessly filthy or offensive; and when not in use all such carts and vehicles and all implements used in connection therewith shall be stored and kept in some place where no needless offense shall be given to any inhabitant of this town.

SEC. 87. That all carts and vehicles in the last section mentioned, and boxes, tools, and receptacles thereon, in which any substance in said section referred to may be or be carried, shall be strong and tight, and the sides shall be so high above the load or contents that no part of such contents or load shall fall, leak, or spill therefrom; and that when in the opinion of this board, it is necessary to prevent the contents of such carts or vehicles, tubs or boxes or receptacles from being offensive, each of such carts, tubs or boxes, and receptacles shall be adequately and tightly covered, as the orders and regulations of this board may provide and direct.

Any person or persons or corporations who shall fail to comply with or violate any of the provisions of sections 86 or 87 of this code shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10.

SEC. 88. That any owner, agent, tenant, lessee, or occupant of any lot, ground, building, house, or stable in this town, on notice from this board, shall forthwith remove from said lot, ground, building, house, or stable any rubbish, garbage, offal, or any offensive matter or thing; and any person on notice from this board shall abate any nuisance existing on any premises of which he may be the lessee, owner, agent, tenant, or occupant.

If any person shall refuse or neglect to remove any foul or obnoxious or hurtful matter or thing, or if any person shall refuse or neglect to abate any nuisance, then this board may proceed to remove said nuisance, source of foulness or cause of sickness, and to recover by action of debt against such person the expense incurred by said board by such removal.

Any person offending or violating the provisions of this section, or any of them, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10.

Spitting—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 67. No person shall spit, expectorate, or deposit any sputum, saliva, mucus, or any form of sputum, saliva, or mucus upon the floor or upon any part of the interior, steps, or platform of any street railway car or other public conveyance, or upon the floors, staircases, or any part of the interior of any public building or upon the steps giving access thereto from the exterior, or upon the sidewalk or crosswalks of any street, alley, lane, or public place in this town. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of section 67 shall pay a fine of \$10.

Barbers and Barber Shops—Regulation of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 69. All barber shops shall be equipped with running hot and cold water, and with all such appliances, furnishings, and materials as may be necessary to enable persons employed in or about said shop to comply with the requirements of this regulation, and shall keep said shop, furniture, tools, appliances, and equipments used therein at all times in a sanitary condition.

SEC. 70. No owner or manager of a barber shop shall knowingly permit any person suffering from a communicable or skin disease or from a venereal disease to act as a barber in said shop; nor shall any person who to his own knowledge is suffering from a communicable or skin disease or venereal disease act as a barber.

SEC. 71. Every owner of a barber shop shall cause all combs, hair brushes, hair dusters, and analogous articles to be washed thoroughly at frequent intervals (at least once a day), and to be kept clean at all times, and shall cause all mugs, shaving brushes, razors, scissors, clippers, pincers, needles, and other instruments to be sterilized, either by immersion in boiling water or in alcohol of at least 60 per cent strength, after each separate use.

SEC. 72. No barber shall use for the service of any customer any towel or wash cloth that has not been boiled and laundered since last used.

SEC. 73. Every barber shall cleanse his hands thoroughly immediately before serving each customer.

SEC. 74. No barber shall, to stop the flow of blood, use alum or other material, unless the same be used as a powder and applied on a clean towel.

SEC. 75. No barber shall use a powder puff or sponge for or in the service of a customer, unless it be the personal property of the customer.

SEC. 76. For shaving, barbers shall use a separate lather for each customer.

SEC. 77. No barber shall permit any person to use the headrest of any barber's chair under his control unless the headrest is covered by a clean, new paper.

SEC. 78. No barber shall shave any person when the surface to be shaved is inflamed or broken out or contains pus, unless such person be provided with a cup, shaving brush, and razor for his individual use.

SEC. 79. No barber shop shall be used as a sleeping room. Floors must be kept free from hair and swept or mopped every day, and all furniture and fixtures kept free from dust.

SEC. 80. Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, or 79, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10 for each offense.

Nuisances. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 81. That nuisances are hereby defined and declared, and shall include and embrace:

(1) The placing or depositing or allowing to remain in or upon any street or public place, or upon any open lot or on public or private property, any dead animal or any part of the same, or any offal or garbage, or any carrion or putrid meat, or any foul or offensive or obnoxious substances whatsoever.

(2) The throwing upon or allowing to flow from any premises upon any street or public place, open lot, or public or private property, or the allowing to collect upon the surface of any premises any waste water, dirty water, slops, stable drainage, liquid filth, overflow from cesspool or privy vault, or any offensive liquid matter whatsoever.

(3) Also any full, foul, or leaky privy vault or cesspool or other receptacle for filth; also any privy vault, receptacle, or catch basin which is beneath any dwelling or other building or is attached to the foundation wall of any dwelling or other building.

(4) Allowing or permitting any night soil, garbage, or any offensive or decomposing solid or fluid matter or substance to leak or ooze, or escape from any cart or wagon or vessel in which the same may be conveyed or carried.

Any person committing any such nuisance or suffering such nuisances to be permitted shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10.

SEC. 82. That all owners, lessees, tenants, or occupants of any and all lots and lands in this town shall keep the sidewalks and streets in front of such lots and lands free from filth, slops, dirty water, rubbish, or any other thing dangerous to health, life, or limb.

* * * * *

SEC. 101. (1) The accumulation of manure, garbage, or any other substance in which fly larvæ, commonly known as maggots, breed is hereby declared a nuisance.

(2) The accumulation of manure or any forms of filth that has not been so treated as to act as a repellant to flies. (The presence of fly eggs or maggots or flies will be sufficient evidence that such accumulation has not been properly treated.)

(3) Any person creating or maintaining, and any person permitting or aiding in the creation or maintenance or such nuisance or nuisances as declared in section 101 shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10, and each day during which such nuisance shall exist constitute a separate and distinct offense.

Slaughterhouses and Slaughtering—Diseased Animals. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 89. That in every slaughterhouse hereafter constructed or maintained within this town the floors shall be paved with asphalt or some other impervious material, properly sloped to a well trapped and permanently grated inlet, having a direct communication with a sewer; the walls thereof shall be covered to a height of 7 feet with some smooth impervious material; the yards, apartments, and pens connected therewith shall be paved with brick or stone, laid in cement or some other impervious material and properly sloped to a well trapped and permanently grated inlet, having a direct communication with a sewer.

Every slaughterhouse shall be supplied with an adequate water supply, and such an arrangement of hose or pipes as will enable the walls, floors, and the yards to be effectively washed; and every slaughterhouse and the apartments and pens connected therewith shall be properly ventilated according to the directions and satisfaction of this board.

Any person or persons or corporation failing to comply with the directions or offending against or violating any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$50 for the first offense and for the second and each subsequent offense the sum of \$100.

SEC. 90. That the owners, agents, lessee, or occupant of all slaughterhouses located within this town are required to provide movable receptacles with tightly-fitting covers for the purpose of receiving and conveying away blood, filth, offal, and other offensive matters, and these matters must be deposited in the receptacles immediately after slaughtering and removed, with all fat, hides, skins, tripes, and bones daily, between the hours of 6 p. m. and 8 a. m. No blood or offal shall be permitted to flow into the sewer.

Any person or persons or corporation offending against or violating any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$50.

SEC. 91. That the owners, agents, tenants, lessees, or occupants of all slaughterhouses shall thoroughly and effectually wash the walls, floors, and yards thereof at least once in every 24 hours, and during the months of May, June, July, August, and September shall distribute twice each week not less than 25 pounds of chloride of lime about their premises and remove the contents of any manure pit on the premises once in each week, or oftener when required by the health officer at all times during the year. If the above requirements should not be complied with the health officer is hereby directed to carry out the provisions of this section as to disinfecting and the

removal of the contents of said manure pits at the expense of the said owner, agent, tenant, lessee, or occupant.

Any person or persons or corporation failing to comply with or offending against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$25 dollars.

SEC. 92. That no blood pit, dung pit, or privy well shall remain or be constructed within any slaughterhouse.

Any person or persons or corporation offending against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$25.

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SEC. 95. That the slaughtering, dressing, or killing of cattle, swine, or sheep, except for private use, shall not be allowed within the limits of this town, except in regularly authorized slaughterhouses. That no horse to be offered for sale for human food shall be slaughtered or killed in this town, and any person, persons, or corporation offending against or violating any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$50.

SEC. 96. That no cattle, sheep, swine, or fowl shall be killed for human food while in a diseased, overheated, feverish, or exhausted condition, and no calf which shall be less than 4 weeks old, and no pig that shall be less than 5 weeks old, shall be killed for human food, or shall be kept or offered for sale, or sold to be killed for human food within such ages, respectively; and any person or persons or corporation offending against or violating any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$50 for the first offense and for the second and every subsequent offense the sum of \$100.

SEC. 97. That it shall be the duty of any inspector or any officer of this board, when any cattle, sheep, swine, or fowl shall be found in a diseased, overheated, feverish, or exhausted condition, or when any calves, pigs, or lambs shall be found within the ages respectively named in the preceding section of this code, to immediately attach to any such diseased, overheated, feverish, exhausted, or underaged animals, or to the pen or stall in which any such animal or animals may be confined, a label or tag on which shall be written or printed the words "quarantined by the local board of health of town of Bloomfield, N. J.," and such inspector or other officer shall immediately report such quarantine at the office of this board, that proper action may be taken relative thereto.

And any person, other than an officer of this board, who shall destroy, deface, cancel, interfere with, or remove, without permission of this board, any label or tag so attached to any pen, stall, or animal shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$50; and any person or persons or corporation removing any animal so as aforesaid quarantined, without the permission of the board, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$50; and any person or persons interfering with, hindering, or preventing any inspector or other officer of this board in performing the duties imposed by this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$50.

Domestic Animals—Communicable Diseases—Keeping of—Chickens—Swine.
(Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 43. No chicken coop shall be located or chickens kept, housed, or yarded nearer than 25 feet from any occupied house or residence. No chickens shall be allowed to run at large, but shall be inclosed in a suitable runway.

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SEC. 62. No person, persons, corporations, agents, tenant, or occupant shall have or keep upon any premises in this town any swine in any pen or inclosure on such premises which shall not be provided with a suitable concrete floor, built above the surface of the surrounding ground, and concrete or hardwood feeding trough, so that both floor and trough can be easily washed and flushed out and drained; all side

walls and partition walls of all inclosures or pens must be kept clean and free from filth; and all inclosures or pens shall be of a sufficient size in proportion to number of animals contained therein to insure the keeping of the animals in a clean and healthful condition.

And whenever the board of health or the health inspector shall, by written notice, so require, all manure or excrement shall be removed from all such pens, inclosures, or sty where it may accumulate as often as may be necessary to keep same inclosure in a sanitary condition. The placing or depositing or allowing to remain in or upon any lot or other premises any offal or garbage for feeding such swine or other purpose is hereby prohibited and forbidden.

Any person, persons, or corporation offending against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10 for each and every head of swine had or kept upon said premises.

* * * * *

SEC. 93. That no animal affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall be brought into or kept within the limits of this town, except by written permission of this board.

Any person, persons, or corporation offending against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$50.

SEC. 94. That no person shall keep or allow to be kept in any dwelling house, or any part thereof, any horse, cattle, swine, goats, pigeons, or fowl.

Any person or persons offending against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10.

Stables and Disposal of Manure. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 98. Every owner, agent, lessee, tenant, or occupant of any stall, stable, or apartment in which any horse or any cattle shall be kept, or any place in which any manure or any solid or liquid discharge or excrement may collect or accumulate shall at all times keep or cause to be kept in such stalls, stables, or apartments and the drainage yard, and appurtenances thereof in a cleanly, healthy, and wholesome condition, and no offensive smell shall be allowed to escape therefrom.

In all cases where this board shall, by written notice so require, all manure or excrement shall be removed from all stables and premises.

Any person or persons or corporation offending against or violating any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10.

SEC. 99. No stable or apartment in which any horse or cattle shall be kept shall be located less than 20 feet from the doors or windows of any building used as a dwelling or for business purposes.

Any person or persons or corporation offending against the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$15.

SEC. 100. Every stable or apartment in which any horse or cattle shall be kept shall be provided with an underground and properly covered manure vault of sufficient capacity to care for all manure that may accumulate in such stable or apartment; said vault shall not be nearer than 3 feet to the line of any adjoining lot, street, alley, or public place; or nearer than 20 feet from any building used as a dwelling or for business purposes, without a permit from this board.

Any person or persons or corporation offending against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$15.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages—Registration of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

SEC. 102. That every person having authority to solemnize marriages shall transmit to the registrar of the board of health a certificate of every marriage solemnized before him within five days next thereafter; and said certificate shall be made out on blank

forms furnished by said registrar for that purpose, and shall include all the facts required by said form.

Any person or persons failing to comply with or violating any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$20.

Sec. 103. That the physician or midwife present at the birth of every child born in this town, and in case there be no physician or midwife present, the parents or witness present at said birth, shall report in writing to the registrar of this board all particulars concerning said birth, called for on the blank forms furnished by said registrar, for that purpose, and said report shall be made within five days next after the date of said birth.

Any person or persons failing to comply with, violating, or offending against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$20.

Sec. 104. That in the case of any person dying within this town the physician who may have attended during the last illness shall furnish the undertaker or any member of the decedent's family a certificate of such death, which certificate shall be made out and shall comprise all the facts, stated in the blank forms furnished for that purpose by the registrar.

Any person or persons failing to comply with, violating, or offending against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$20.

Burial. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

Sec. 105. That no person shall disinter any human body without a permit so to do from this board, and all human bodies buried in graves shall have at least 4 feet of earth on top of the coffin in which is said body.

Any person or persons offending against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$50.

Enforcement of Regulations. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 26, 1915.)

Sec. 106. That any penalty incurred under the provisions of these ordinances or any expenses incurred in the abatement of any nuisance by the board shall be collected in the manner prescribed by the act referred to in the preamble hereof; or in lieu thereof, this board may file a bill in the court of chancery for an injunction pursuant to the provisions of said act.

[This ordinance was effective July 6, 1915.]

CHICAGO, ILL.

Commercially-Treated Garbage—Commissioner of Health Authorized to Arrange for Sale of. (Order City Council, May 17, 1915.)

Ordered, That the commissioner of health be, and he is hereby, authorized, in accordance with his request of May 8, 1915, attached hereto, to advertise, receive bids, and enter into contract with the successful bidder, in accordance with city advertisement and specifications on file in the office of the commissioner of health, for the sale of commercially-treated garbage for a period not exceeding eight months.

Certain Industries Prohibited from Locating and Operating in Certain Localities. (Ord. May 17, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That section 712 of the Chicago Code of 1911, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, further amended so as to read as follows:

"712. *Frontage consents, gas reservoir, packing house, rendering plant, soap factory, tannery, blacksmith shop, foundry, machine shop factory, etc., laundry, etc., livery stable, boarding stable, medical dispensary, secondhand store or yard, smokehouse.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to locate, build, construct, or maintain on any lot fronting on any street or alley in the city in any block in which one-half of the buildings on both sides of the street are used exclusively for residence purposes, or

within 50 feet of any such street, any building or place used for a gas reservoir, packing house, rendering plant, soap factory, tannery, blacksmith shop, foundry, machine shop, factory combined with a foundry, laundry to be run by machinery, livery stable, boarding stable, medical dispensary, or secondhand store or yard, smokehouse or place where fish and meats are smoked or cured, without the written consent of a majority of the property owners according to frontage on both sides of such street or alley. Such written consent shall be obtained and filed with the commissioner of buildings before a permit is issued for the construction or alteration of any building or place for any of the above purposes: *Provided*, That in determining whether one-half of the buildings on both sides of the street are used exclusively for residence purposes any building fronting upon another street, and located upon a corner lot shall not be considered."

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Laundries and Washerwomen—Registration of—Inspection of Premises and Utensils. (Ord. July 27, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That on and after October 1, 1915, it shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation carrying on the business or desiring to carry on the business of laundering clothes or wearing apparel for hire or pay in the city of Columbia to register his, her, or its name and address in the office of the health officer of the city of Columbia.

SEC. 2. The health officer of the city of Columbia shall cause a register to be kept in his office, in which shall be registered the names and addresses of all such persons, firms, or corporations as shall report to him under the provisions of section 1 of this ordinance, and that upon such names being registered it shall be the duty of the health officer to issue a certificate of registration without cost to each person, firm, or corporation so registering, and make or cause to be made such investigation and inspection of the premises and paraphernalia (tubs, scrubbing boards, pots, ironing boards, etc., said tubs to be of galvanized iron) of such persons, firms, or corporations as will enable said health officer or inspector to determine whether or not said person, firm, or corporation shall be permitted to continue in such occupation.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the holder of the certificate or permit provided for in section 2 of this ordinance to notify the health officer in writing of any change in the address of such person, firm, or corporation, which notice shall be given within 36 hours after change of address.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of all persons, firms, or corporations engaged in the business aforesaid to notify the health officer of the city of Columbia immediately upon any contagious or infectious disease becoming contracted in any of the houses or places of business where such business is conducted.

It shall further be the duty of the person, firm, or corporation obtaining certificate to go into the business of laundering or washing clothes, in cases of contagious or infectious diseases breaking out, to immediately cease operations until they shall obtain permission to do so from the health officer of the city of Columbia.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the health officer of the city of Columbia to have inspected, as often as necessary, all laundries or houses where the business of laundering or washing clothes is conducted for hire, and any person, firm, or corporation may, upon application to the health officer, be furnished with a report of said inspection.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the sanitary inspectors of the city of Columbia to report all cases of contagious or infectious disease in any way connected with said place or places of business immediately to the health officer, and to have such place or places of business where such infectious or contagious disease is found to be closed at once until further ordered by the health officer.

SEC. 7. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined in the sum of not more than \$50, or imprisonment for not more than 30 days.

CORTLAND, N. Y.

Fruit and Vegetables—Sale of, from Vehicles—Permit Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 27, 1915.)

Resolved, That section 25 of article 3 of the sanitary code be amended by the addition of the following:

SEC. 25a. No person, firm, or corporation shall peddle or offer for sale at retail any fruit, berries, or vegetables in the city of Cortland from a cart, wagon, or other vehicle without a license from the board of health or permission from the said board or its authorized agent. Any such license may be revoked at any time should decayed fruit or vegetables be offered for sale, or any filthy or unsanitary condition be found to exist.

Provided, however, This section shall not apply to such persons who sell from house to house berries, fruit, or vegetables of their own production.

This amendment to take effect September 15, 1915.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Domestic Animals—Keeping of—Permit Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 5, 1915.)

Section 1 of said ordinance,¹ to which this is an amendment, be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall keep or maintain live poultry or fowl of any kind, rabbits, hares, or guinea pigs, ducks, or geese within the city of East Orange without a permit therefor from the board of health, which permit shall be granted upon written application therefor, compliance with the provisions of this ordinance, and payment of the required fee. Such permit shall be for a period of one year only, bearing date, however, the first day of January of each and every year, but the same may be renewed each year. The fee for the period of one year or any portion thereof shall be the sum of \$1. Any such permit may be revoked by said board for violation of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect on the 1st day of July, 1915.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages—Registration of—Health Officer to be Registrar. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 5, 1915.)

SECTION 1. All physicians, midwives, nurses, clergymen, magistrates, and any person professionally officiating or attending at any birth, marriage, or attending any person during his last sickness, and any other person who may be present at such birth, death, or marriage, in the absence of any such professional attendant, be, and hereby are, required to make return of all births, deaths, and marriages to the board of health of the city of East Orange.

SEC. 2. There is hereby established the office of registrar of vital statistics of the city of East Orange. The said registrar of vital statistics shall have all of the duties and powers conferred on such officer by any general law of the State of New Jersey and is also required to receive and report the return of vital statistics provided for above.

SEC. 3. The health officer of the city of East Orange be, and is, by virtue of his office, appointed registrar of vital statistics, and required to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers of said office.

SEC. 4. All fees to which the registrar of vital statistics would be entitled by any general law of the State of New Jersey in connection with performing the duties of said office, shall be paid by him into the board of health of the city of East Orange, and he shall not retain the same personally, nor shall his salary be increased by reason thereof, but compensation for the performance of said duties is deemed to be included in his salary as such health officer.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect on July 1, 1915.

¹ Public Health Reports, Apr. 12, 1912, p. 520; Reprint No. 121, p. 176.